B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 21 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 36	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamer.	connecting [illegible] with	Tons.
26th Jan.	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA*	16 227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11 0 9
16th ,,	MALOJA §		10 041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	10,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,472
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,623
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,40
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th Apr.	SALDEEA x		5,99
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	9,70
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		1,039
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	6,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,422
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	16,221

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
30th Jan.	Mashobra	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,660
4th April	Mandla	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,341
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

4th January	Nagpore	5212
26th ,,	Naldera	15,993
30th ,,	Kinderpore*	5,334
5rd Feb.	Obra*	5,462
10th ,,	Ula*	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore*	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x	6,813
22nd ,,	China	7,962
29th ,,	Lahore *	5,252
18th March	Soudan †	6,69
24th April	Sicilia †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Jan.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa 1 p. m.
24th ,,	BARPETA	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9-30 a. m.
25th ,,	VASNA	Basreh via K'chi 9 a. m.
26th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
28th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 188

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures
Yomei Maru	Yamamura	7153	12th Jan	15th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	Wada	6845	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	27th Jan	10th ,,
Hioji Maru	O. Ogawa	8757	14th Feb.	28th ,,
Hokodate Maru	T. Okubora	6363	15th ,,	27th ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Bum.. Maru	H. Meguro	4584	11th Jan.	24th Jan.
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	19th ,,	28th ,,
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th ,,	9th Feb.
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	26th ,,	10th ,,
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Eikoku Maru	R. Sakamoto	5171	23rd ,,	4th Mar

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Jonore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND.
Agent.

BANKING.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1870.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds f 42,429,183 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteureden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

TO
PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for lat st price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/6-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A, Khatwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
Brown Serge Suit .. Rs. 65.
Tropical Cashmere Suit.. Rs. 79.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC C(KER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' SUCCESS.
Major writes:—
"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."
REV. G. R WALTERS
LONAVLA.
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY, Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1336

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9537 A

WANTED—SECRETARY with Knowledge of Company's Act, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, UNIVERSAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi. R9545 A

WANTED—An experienced FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Mofussil Mill. Apply with testimonials stating terms, to Box No. 9997, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 18680 A

WANTED—Educated respectable, Ahmedabad SALESMAN by a well-established European firm to handle mill stores in the Ahmedabad district. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 9999, Advt. Depot "Bombay Chronicle." 18685 A

WANTED—WOOL:—Respectable and reliable brokers or (local) sellers to communicate their terms for the supply of Jo ia and other descriptions shipped from Bombay to Liverpool. Address Box No. 9998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 18681 N

EXPERT ARMATURE WINDER, Job sure, pay according to capabilities. Personal interview before employment or copies of testimonials required. Joining expenses not admissible. Apply G.E. MACHINERY, PESHAWAR. 18638 A

WANTED—A sharp and well qualified in English SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 40/—rising to 50 with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 18700 A

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill, well-versed in fancy and plain weaving and Bleaching. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 10004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9546 A

WANTED for the R. C. Veterinary Dispensary, Karachi, An experienced SHOEING SMITH who can make and fit shoes. A good opportunity for a suitable man. Apply stating age, experience and salary required together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to:—THE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, KARACHI. 18682 A

WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT for an up-country big factory, well-versed in modern systems of English Book-keeping. One knowing Marathi and Gujarati languages preferred Salary according to qualifications. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 10002. Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 18699. A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus at Aiswia Building, Block No. B. C. opp. Ilyas Mills, Tardeo. Apply within. R9274 C

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate. R9478 C

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 325 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY. 18610 C

TO LET- GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, fine structures. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10. R9472 C

TO BE LET—UPPER FLOOR of Bungalow at Marzbanabad, Andheri, self-contained, open to West. For rent and particulars apply to Box No. 9993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9504 C

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BARGAIN SIDLY DEASY, 1620 H. P. British 7 seater car, recently painted and overhauled mechanically perfect. Going cheap. Offers wanted c/o N. R. LOTVALA, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. R9527 JA

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.—Sale of an old concern of Druggist and Chemist in business centre, owner going home. Offers invited for. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9548 G

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 413. TH

C. P. CEMENT.

卐

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
AHMEDABAD.

SOME TEXTILATIES

Tough steel weaving reeds.
Easy running loom temples.
Extra smooth cotton healds
Twenty beam wire healds.
Indestructable rustless frames.
Lasting cast-steel dobby springs.
Accurate dobby lags and pegs.
Fun-covered shed-rods.
Ingenious split-chains and cutters.
Exceptionally true bobbins.
Several hundred similar items.

TEXTILATIES

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.,
Agents, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
18579

MAJOR C. H. POGSON'S VALUABLE FURNITURE of whole Bungalow with piano and pianola will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at No. 9, Queen's Road, near Churchgate Station, by BENNETT and Co. See Auction Advertisement. R9534 T

FOR SALE—Best CIGARETTE PAPERS, Austrian make, various qualities and brands. Apply for rates, etc., HASHAMBHOY PREMJI, Carnac Bunder, Rice Godown, Bombay. R9524 T

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED on long lease, plot of LAND, in Bombay about 5000 square yards, suitable for erection of Factory. Apply Box No. 9995 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 18678 G

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Katha Bazar, Bombay. R9492 K

FOR SALE—1, 30 ft. by 7ft. 6 in. LANCASHIRE BOILER by well known maker working pressure 160 lbs. Apply:—BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 18698 K

WANTED—SECOND-HAND or NEW (preferably compound) STEAM ENGINES with boilers above 100lbs. pressure any size between 15 and 30 N.H.P. Quote prices with full particulars to M.A.S. John and Co., No. 34, Erulappan St., Madras. R9547 K

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—180 I.H.P. steam engine by Alexander Shanks in thorough working order: only selling because we have ordered out a larger engine of about 500 I.H.P. as we intend increasing our capacity. Engine is fully complete and is now working. Inspection invited. Apply:—RUSTOMJI FLOUR MILLS, Rustomji Railway Siding, Lahore. 18701 K

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2/4 V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, B.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application. M TH

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY RANGWALA alias ABDUL HUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land, situate on the East side of Nagpada Street, otherwise known as Huzaria Street, within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-nine and five-tenths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Abdul Kadar Khatkhatay bearing New Survey No. 3874, partly by the property of Kazi Alli Kazi Dawood bearing New Survey No. 3875 and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit second Baronet, bearing New Survey No. 3787 and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South partly by a sweeper's passage partly by the temple of Ngoha on land bearing New Survey No. 3872 and partly by the said Nagpada Street and on or towards the West partly by the said Nagpada Street or Huzaria Street and partly by the said property of Abdul Kadar Khatkhatay and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 42, New No. 16332 and New Survey No. 1/3873 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 217 218 and Street No. 183 at 195 and 1.

Dated the 23rd day of January, 1924.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchasers' Attorney.
C18696

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4361 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 20th day of October, 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHHOTALAL HIRACHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act and having its office at Bombay, (2) CHANDULAL BULAKHIDAS, and (3) BULAKHIDAS TRIBHOWANDAS both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, until recently carried on business under the name and style of Chandulal and Co., at Bombay and Calcutta. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that it may be declared that the 1st Defendant Bank is not entitled to detain the 25 shares mentioned in the plaint herein as against him and that it may be further declared that the alleged mortgage of the said shares with the 1st Defendant Bank is not valid and binding upon the Plaintiff; that the 1st Defendant Bank may be ordered to deliver to him the share certificates of the said 25 shares bearing Nos. 12383 to 12907 (both inclusive) and if and so far as may be necessary with the transfer forms duly signed by the 1st Defendant Bank in favour of the Plaintiff and to pay to the Plaintiff the dividends declared and received of the said shares by it since 31st December, 1920, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 1st Defendant Bank, its agents or servants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with or disposing of the said shares or getting them transferred to the name of itself or its nominees, for costs of this suit and for further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of February 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18695

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the adjourned ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., will be held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business that was before the original Meeting.

Dated this, 22nd day of January, 1924.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C18694

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

THE PUBLIC and SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the Registered Office of the above Company has been REMOVED to AKOLA and all correspondence relating to the above Company should henceforth be addressed to Akola.

H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Agents.
18689

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for one appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Provincial Police Service.

2. Forms of applications can be had from the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Poona. Applications must reach Inspector-General of Police not later than 29th February, 1924.

3. For rules concerning selection of candidates see Press Note No. 4762, dated the 11th January, 1924, printed in the Supplement to "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1924.

4. Applications from candidates, who are below 22 or above 25 on 1st April, 1924, or who do not satisfy other conditions of eligibility will not be considered.

5. The pay on appointment will be Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 700.

J. J. CURRY.
For Inspector General of Police.
C18691

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held at Narsinh Mansion on Carnac Road, Bombay, on Thursday 31st January, 1924 at 5 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made up for the year ending 30th June 1923.
II. To elect Directors in place of Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mr. Munmohundass Ramji who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th January to 14th February, 1924, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. K. CHOUBAL,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1924.
C18703

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4682.

Auction sale of valuable and unclaimed Booked and unbooked articles.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 2nd February, 1924 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH Bandora, C. B. Tarsa (Cargo Barge), Empty packing cases, Drums, Keys and ins, Old Tarpaulins, Galley gear, Carpeting, scrap wood, One pile Horse stalls, Condemned timber Brass sheeting, steel wire rope, Empty Jars and Bottles, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. at the B. I. DOCKYARD Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST PINJRAPOLE AS ALSO AUCTION SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE, WITH ALUMINIUM WORKS STANDING THEREON CALLED THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS, VILLE PARLE TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, MACHINERY GOODS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Beersain Bishoolal in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of August 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following properties will be put up for sale on the respective premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January 1924 and on FRIDAY, the 25th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—On THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure situate at first Pinjrapole in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, New No. 1547, Old Survey No. 40/28, New Survey No. 638 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5641 Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the properties belonging to the Pinjrapole on or towards the West by the said Pinjrapole Street and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 2 ON FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

An equal undivided half share in the following hereditaments and premises first described with the Aluminium Works, standing thereon called the Beersain Aluminium Works, Ville Parle and in all other the engines, machinery, tools implements, secondly described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land of the Khote Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Salsette District Thana, Registration District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2,731 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 933 and Survey No. 189, Pot No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jabrice Julian Morus on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Cullnaji and beyond, Gounder Road on or towards the South by the property of Alice Pascol Coutinho and on or towards the West partly by the property of Philip John Norought and partly by the property of Francis Mesquitte.

SECONDLY.—2 oil engines, 4 presses No. 3/2—44, 24, 5 spinning lathe, 2 screw cutting lathe, 4 cutting lathe, 3 rolling lathe, 1 circle cutting machine, 1 Kandora machine, 40 pulleys, 1 electric dynamo, 1 hundred and fifty dye and puncturing tools or thereabouts 40 charak polish machines, 1 buff polish machine, 2 bellows for furnaces, spinning impiements and lathe tools for Nadrasi works with shaftings, stands patas etc., 2 bullock carts (Khatara), 5 oxen, dyee puncherings etc. 1 clock, 1 typewriter a lot of tools used by fitters, 1 stamp puncling machine, 1 water pumps, 4 iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 1 motor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST JANUARY 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEWJI CANJI AND OTHER MAKERS, RICH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the ground floor of Ruby Mansions Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road very valuable household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other makers comprising extension dining tables, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refregerator ice chest, rich English China dinner service, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered Chesterfield suite of sofa and easy chairs, occasional teapoys, upright cottage piano by Heisinger, practically new, silver tone Cabinet gramophone with records, Portable Acadamy Gramophone with records, real Turkish drawing and bedroom large carpets, silver glass door Cabinets, fancy door curtains, double bed with box spring mattresses, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables Sectional Book case and writing table combined, etc., etc.

The property of C. D. Silas, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of Messrs. Karanjia Ltd., next to Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned entire office furniture etc., of the Imperial Cotton Co. Ltd. comprising cupboards, file cabinets, writing tables, chairs copying press, scales, counters, shelves, ceiling and table fans, benches, Godrej and other makers safes, clock, Remington and Corona typewriters, sample boxes and other office furniture.

The above is an view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122 Apollo Street Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, folding sideboards dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, iron bedsteads, safes, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th January 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 61, Laburnum Road, next to Meher House, Gamdevi, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and procelainware, table for 24 persons, arm and without arm chairs, folding sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands rich carpets, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, big ice box, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almirahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stands, safes, cane furniture, meat-safe, etc., etc.

The property of a Military Officer and others. Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS DEALING IN GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

197 cases each 2 Doz. Crystal-on.

The above is for Washing and polishing all kinds of glassware Tardware, Windows and show cases glass, etc., etc.

The above is the first consignment and in order to introduce it in India for the same will be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 475 of 1906 (Abdul Currim vs Abdul Rah... Messrs. BENNET & CO. will, to-day, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Bengalpoora Street, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1551, Street No. 20-22, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6863 and New Survey No. 2320 and Cadastral Survey No. 134, Mandvi Division, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Old Bengalpoora Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Sheik Mahomed bin Sheik Chan Butcher, and on the South by the house of Khoja Mahomed Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ALLENBURYS FOOD AND CURRANTS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank and office concerned.

2 cases currants.
1 case Allenbury's food No. 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
1 Waler mare, quiet in harness.

By order of the concerned party.

1 Dodge car 4 cylinder Touring.
1 Fiat car 4 cylinder Touring.

Above both cars in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Tha. Devidas Tricumdas and Premabai his wife the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of Bhagwandas Khimji the deceased mortgagor in exercise of the power to sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated 26th April, 1922.

Messrs. BENETT & CO. will on TUESDAY the 12th February next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the north side of the Old Hanuman Street and on the West side of the Hanuman Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New Nos. A/6 and 7, Old Survey Nos. 68, 69, 70 and New Survey Nos. 2/1633 and 1634 and bounded on the East by Hanuman Cross Lane on the West by the property of the late Gopal Daval Narsi, on the North by the property of the late Govindji Thakersey Mulji and on the South by the Old Hanuman Street aforesaid and which said messuage or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1407—1409 and Street Nos. 19,—63,—65 and 67.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, or to the undersigned.

BENETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1924.

MOOSA BROS.

Yusuf Buildings,
Church Gate St., Fort.

FOR SALE.

Offers are invited for drawing room suite comprising of a sofa, 6 chairs, one centre table, inlaid with mother of pearls and one large Silverware show case, all of best Foreign European workmanship and seasoned wood, of best and upto date design.

The above are open for inspection at the above address.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January 1924.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption. Simple Reliable.
Price ... on application

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
No. 8/19 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENGLISH LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPERS, BAR-OWNERS, AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.
BONAFIDE SALE.
Auction sale of 12 cases Delose Champigne.
Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by an Office concerned, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at 8-10 Dean Lane Fort, 12 Cases of Delose Champigne. Open for inspection and on view.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND PARKS.
AUCTION SALE of a large and choiced consignment of white and coloured Marble Figures, Pillars, Vases, Fountains and also four life size suzen figures. Winter Summer, Spring and Autumn made by Messrs. Raoul Bigazi and others, the well-known Masters, Hand Artists of Italy.
By the order of the concerned, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction To-day, Thursday, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at the above address, choice consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as Cupid's Journey, Source of Life, Empire, Loves massage Bating girl, Alegrain hunting, Cindrela, The Sleeping Beauty, and also above 4 suzen figures, etc., etc.
Catalogues are printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1924.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.
Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Office Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneers will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—
A large quantity of Brass. Gunmetal, Lead mixed cupronickel copper, Aluminium Ingots.
A large quantity of Implement Intrenching Sirhind Ptn. Shovels. Mamootees Cordage Hemp, Manilia Jute and Coir.
Tents I.P. inner Frocks, Putties, Kitbags, Braces, flies, walls, outer flies, Purdahas, Jute E. cloths, Tents pins, Hammers, Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Brass, Copper Cooking Pots, Stoves, Axespiek heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, Clocks, Water bottles, Tubs, Shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old, Belting leather, Vices, Locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums Bicycles, etc.,
Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R9531

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
TWICE DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE LOVE LIGHT"
FEATURING MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart.

Empire Theatre.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE NUT"
FEATURING DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Empress Theatre.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

4TH WEEK 4TH WEEK.
From 19th Jan. 1924.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
STILL THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY 24th JAN. 1924.
at 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Breaking Crowd Records Daily.
The Greatest Galaxy of European and Indian Artists that ever graced in Arena.
DON'T MISS SUCH GOOD OPPORTUNITY
To see in this Fourth Change of Programme
ELMO THE MIGHTY
The Strongest Man in the World
Will compare his strength with the horses.
MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N.V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION
Mr. G. K. MHATRE cordially invites the General Public to see his son's
"TO THE WELL"
Statue which is to be shortly sent to the
British Empire Exhibition.
The Statue will be on view from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant.
MHATRE'S ART STUDIO
SANDHURST BRIDGE ROAD, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

NOVELTY CINEMA
PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL
PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

The greatest and most thrilling serial ever shown in Bombay.
Look into the heart of New York
Look into the soul of a fearless girl
Look into the minds of crafty villains
See the serial that is astounding the Nation.
PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"
ALSO Another adventure of
FELIX THE CRAZY 'KAT'
Which is now being featured at the Embassy Theatre, London, and is all the age throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.
AND A NEW TWO-REEL
PATHE-MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Latest addition to Pathe's line of feature comedies.
AN "ALL PATHE" PROGRAMME,
TIME Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
Other shows, Saturday, Sunday & Week Days 5-15, 7, 8-45. & 10-30 p.m
POPULAR PRICES.

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction
Three Concerts! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI! Three Concerts!
Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar
WILL GIVE
Under the auspices of
THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.
(Founded by the Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
OF
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
PYARA SAHEB
IN
AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE
On January 27th Sunday—29th Tuesday and 31st Thursday 1924

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again
Gandharva Natak Mandali
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-33 p.m. noon
Ekachpyala
Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p.m, noon
Swayamvar
G. N. Mandali,
Manager.

CONTINUED
AGAIN
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
AT
IMPERIAL
The Whirlwind Indian Picture
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
produced by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! COMING !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
Mystery—Stunts—Romance
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
RATNAVALI
OR THE LADY OF LANKA
produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.
NEXT WEEK
National Film Co.'s latest film
KARAN GHELO
The last Rajput ruler of Gujarat.

Under Public Patronage.
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Amraoti:—GANESH THEATRE.
Sat. 27th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Sun. 23rd Jan. 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

SIR M. VISVESWARAIYA'S ADDRESS.

The following is the concluding portion of the presidential address of Sir M. Visveswaraeyya at the Indian Economic Conference:—

We miss, in this country, the equipment and many of the measures usually found in the Dominions and progressive countries to protect or promote their economic interests. This is admitted. The semi-official review, "India in 1922-23", states the bare truth when it says that "the country is not at present organised for the production of wealth." It is this organization and other concomitant measures, which are overdue, that we want our Government and public men to take in hand without further loss of time. The object of this new economic structure should be to provide the machinery and agencies needed to promote agriculture, industries, commerce, banking, communications, technical and general education and the multiplication of occupations generally.

You are aware that Boards of Industries have been established as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission. There is much room for improvement in the performances of these Boards. Some time in 1922, I met the well-known Industrial expert, Sir Alfred Chatterton, in this city and as he and I had previously worked together on industrial questions in Mysore for about seven years we exchanged views about the new Boards of Industries, "How is business, Sir Alfred." I enquired. "Oh very bad, they are only manufacturing files", was his reply. He meant of course files of correspondence.

The Board of Industries in each Province ought to work under the control of the Minister-in-charge of the Development Departments and he ought to be advised by a Development Committee of the local Legislative Council. There is a large amount of opinion in favour of the present Boards being made a statutory body; the members instead of being nominated should be elected from among prominent businessmen and agriculturists. One section of the work of the Board should relate to industries with the Director of Industries as Secretary. A second section should concern itself with agriculture, commerce, technical education, co-operative societies and propaganda work generally to create an economic atmosphere, and this section should be in charge of a General Secretary. The Board should have its subordinate and expert staff in all the districts and work in collaboration with the local people's associations.

People's associations exist in many places already, chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations, District and industrial associations, agricultural associations, etc. The creation of new agencies or new associations should be encouraged in localities and regions where none exist at present and the activities of the whole body of them should be co-ordinated if possible through a central body at the headquarters of the Presidency or Province. This central body may be an existing association or it may have to be newly created. The people's associations which may be actively engaged in practical development work or propaganda ought to be assisted with technical advice and other help by the officials and experts of the Board of Industries.

As in Japan, every city, town and village, or if the village is too small, a group of villages, should have a Council or Committee or Panchayat to attend to increase of production under agriculture and industries and the spread of education, including vocational education and discipline. As in Japan, each city, town and village should maintain statistics of production and education through its own agencies and the Government Departments should be held responsible to compile figures for the District and the Province and at intervals to review and comment on the actual progress achieved not only in individual unit areas, cities, towns and villages—but also in regions and Provinces.

The Member or Minister of the Government of India in charge of the Development Departments should work in association with a Committee of the Central Legislature and should be able to enunciate policies and programmes which command popular support and review the progress achieved from year to year. The Provincial Minister should do similar work in the Province.

All-India Associations like the Indian Economic Association should be up-to-date business organizations with paid Secretaries and office equipment and should be in constant communication with the leading merchants and manufacturers, the Central and Provincial Governments and the Development Committees of the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

Lastly, to meet the difficulty so frequently urged of want of funds for developing industries and education at a time of financial strain like the present, it is suggested that for the next ten or fifteen years, the development projects be financed by loans. We have some unproductive debt already at present. We spent Rs. 150 crores or more on the Great War. We might as well add to that debt a little more to fight ignorance and poverty. These loans will, of course, be Provincial. Such an expenditure, even though financed by loans for which interest and sinking fund charges would have to be met from current revenues, if it helps to reduce illiteracy and poverty, will in the long run prove a valuable investment.

We require an economic survey for the Provinces to prepare estimates of their present assets. Starting with the results of this survey as a basis, progress should be watched in each of the developments by yearly and periodical stock-taking. Yearly, and in some cases monthly, returns should be published showing the attendance at educational institutions, growth of joint-stock undertakings, of production, of indigenous banking and shipping interests, etc., in each local area or region as well as in the Province as a whole.

There should be a constant and cordial co-operation between Government agencies and people's associations and representatives, and in the present state of development, Government aid is of the greatest value. But under a healthy organization we may confidently expect that the responsibility for stimulating and maintaining economic activities will be shouldered more and more by public bodies as time goes on.

OTHER SPECIAL MEASURES.

Such is the main structure I would recommend for economic regeneration. I do not say that the scheme as outlined by me is the best. But it includes the essential features usually borne in view in progressive countries. In saying this, I have two countries particularly in view, namely, Japan and Canada, countries which I have twice visited, or whose economic frame work I can claim some knowledge. Any other similar scheme will answer, provided there is no deviation from the principles indicated.

In addition to providing a new economic framework, there are a few special measures which the State should take in hand, simultaneously, to promote the material prosperity of the country. An impetus should be given to the manufacture of railway materials and rolling stock in India. This will come about automatically if Government places orders for railway materials and rolling stock within the country, through local merchants and contractors, subject to delivery according to specifications. I think for some time Indians should consent to purchase in England all such materials as cannot be had in India. Under present abnormal conditions, even British-owned factories in India fail to secure Government patronage. In Germany, before the war, not only were all railway materials purchased from firms within the country, but each State insisted upon orders for plant and machinery for its railways being placed within the State itself. Similar measures of State patronage in each Province will go far to help to build up industries in India.

The manufacture of locomotives, machinery and motor cars will not take long to be established, if suitable subsidies and freight concessions on railways are granted. In the case of such new industries, dividends at reasonable rates for stated periods might be guaranteed or part of the capital needed for starting them provided by the State. Some money should be spent, or wasted, by the Government to make a start.

The manufactures for which there is a market within the country should receive earliest attention. At present, we are exporting Rs. 40 crores worth of raw cotton and Rs. 13 crores of cotton manufactures making a total of Rs. 53 crores per annum. We are importing cotton piece-goods valued at Rs. 60 crores. But it is superfluous to remind a Bombay audience that there is room for 300 more cotton mills in the country and that with a little forethought and preparation, we ought to be able to manufacture for export cotton goods valued at about Rs. 75 crores more. The country might have an income of Rs. 68 crores from cotton and cotton manufactures instead of a loss of Rs. 7 crores as at present. Employment can be found for the poorer classes in Bengal by utilising some of the raw jute which is now exported. It does not seem right that, while unemployment is rife in this land, the Indian should be allowed to remain idle and expect richer nations to spin and weave for him!

As regards protection, a high tariff policy may not be good for a country like England, which depends for its support on manufactures and services, but as the experience of all the Dominions has shown, it is the only sound policy for India. The detailed enquiries into the steel trade, the meticulous care with which the Tariff Board are weighing pros and cons are a superfluity. From the close enquiries I have made in foreign countries, especially Canada, the case for protection for the steel industry in India is fully established on general grounds. Under similar conditions no Dominion—no civilized country in these days—would hesitate one moment to protect this basic industry.

The country has demanded shipping and banking facilities for a long time past and perhaps it is time that strong Committees of the Central Legislature were formed to vigorously promote these much needed facilities.

The present system of sterling exchange and the practice of maintaining a token coin for internal circulation should be speedily replaced by a standard gold currency. Every impartial expert I have consulted is of this opinion.

The extension of technical and commercial education should be pushed forward by the elected Boards of Industries already referred to. One good College of Technology and one Commercial College will be needed in every province and liberal scholarships should be provided for each province for training our young men in England, America and Germany.

There is one more point on which I wish to lay some emphasis at this stage. Whenever Government appoint Commissions or Committees in future to investigate any reform or forward move such as industrial development or technical education, or forest exploitation, they would do well to depute those bodies to the Dominions and the progressive countries which have specialized in such subjects. The Commission or Committees would learn far more in a month in those countries than they would in India in a year if they toured gathering opinions of persons who have had no practical acquaintance with any better state of things.

These are some of the more important measures which the country wants and which the Government of India would undoubtedly have adopted long ago had that Government been amenable to Indian public opinion, had India been free to mould her economic destiny.

CONCLUSION.

I have had to dwell on topics, some of which may seem controversial. But how could I avoid them? My theme has been ignorance and poverty and measures of amelioration. I have an idea that no more appropriate subject could have been chosen for discussion at the present time before an All-India assembly of businessmen and economic experts such as this Conference is.

There is a steady attempt in progressive countries like U. S. A. and Canada to raise the standard of living by a liberal extension of education and by multiplying the use of machinery and by restricting immigration. Leading American economists have begun to declare with pardonable pride that their country is already within striking distance of abolishing poverty. From the facts I have placed before you, such a hope for India looks like a distant, very distant, dream. The country is not organized for the production of wealth, says the latest semi-official report; then what is it organised for? We know the population is growing but we are not aware of any deep-laid plans or thought-out purpose in the Government either to provide for or to combat this increase. If there is a policy or programme for economic uplift in the counsels of Government, let us know what it is. If it is a sound one, why every patriotic citizen, every association in the country would work for it. But if there is no policy no programme and if it is just a case of drift, the situation seems grave. We owe it to our country and posterity not to rest content until suitable remedial measures are adopted.

It is true large irrigation schemes have been developed under British rule and railways extended from one end of the country to the other, but that is no reason why, a bigger economic schemes are possible, they should not be attempted. There are vast tracts of country still undeveloped and vast forests and mining resources remain untouched. The industrial possibilities alone are immense. America shows how extensive railway systems could be made if every ounce of iron and steel required were manufactured in the country itself. Millions and millions of money have gone out of the country to purchase iron and steel products and machinery in the past. We have got the raw material, we have got the men. We are already making pig iron cheaper than it can be manufactured in any other part of the world. If timely measures are adopted, steel manufacture and machinery can be made equally cheap within the country. People are hungry for employment. We know that in many parts of rural India the cultivators obtain remunerative employment only for 6 or 8 months in the year and that quite 80 per cent of them live in mud huts sheltered by thatched roofs. We know what unemployment means and we cannot but deeply feel for the great numbers of the unemployed in England. But for every million of unemployed in the United Kingdom, there must be at least 30 millions in India, but we keep no unemployment rolls, we make no returns.

If the necessary organizations, both semi-official and public, are brought into existence in the manner explained already, if policies and programmes are laid down duly endorsed by legislative enactments, if a correct inventory of the present-day position is taken and if the progress in production from agriculture and industries, banking power, growth of joint-stock companies and other similar matters is watched from year to year, if we know what assets we have and what debts we owe and have the satisfaction that from year to year our assets are growing or our debt is diminishing, or if there is no improvement we keep ourselves informed of the reason why, then the country can be sure that good use is being made of its opportunities, or if good use is not being made, that it must be due to causes which are unavoidable or beyond human control.

The inference must be plain to you all now that a change in the present economic structure, which is old and out of date, is overdue and that in future a permanent union between Great Britain and India should be promoted and maintained on the basis of mutual benefit and healthy common interests. But the change will not come about unless fiscal autonomy is first conceded. There is an awakening in the people who now know that they will not be able to get on without education and industries and are willing to make sacrifices. We have huge resources and an enormous population which has not been adequately mobilised. If the measures suggested here, or other equally effective ones, be adopted, there is every prospect that we may be able to double production from agriculture, and quadruple that from industries, in less than fifteen years. With the creation of reasonable facilities, there is every hope that the material progress of the country will proceed at a pace which will astonish the world.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 23.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Branksom Hall, Calvert, Karachi.

Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

January 23.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Valgoma, for Antwerp.

Steamer Borghild, for Calcutta.

S. S. Branksom Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Branksom Hall, 2808 tons, Captain H. Calvert, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

O. S. K.'s steamer "Ryokai Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd instant and is due arrive here on 26th idem.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(WEDNESDAY, January 23).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Karapara 3772, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5180 Kobe, 24-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3556 Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Algie, 3709 N Y, NF, Volkart Bros.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Treloscre 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
2 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Jalaesra 2853 N F N F, S S N Co.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
10 & 11 Brauriscme Hall 2722 K'chi 28/1, K N and Co.
15 Bandra, 1877 P Gulf, NF, M M and Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

January 23.

S. S. Delta for London:—5000 cwts Oil Cakes, Jeyram Punaman, 48 cwts mother of pearl shells, Jeyram Punaman, 75 bales Akund cotton, J A Begbie, 1 bale goat skin, S Meherbaksh, 25 bales Lamb skin, J S Narag and Sons, 39 bales woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff, 45 bales woollen carpets, Bautor and Co, 43 cases wooden Corged works part, N Powell and Co, 16 bales woolen namda N Powell and Co, 5940 cwts Ind Gram, Rally Bros, 3 bales woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency, 13 bales Embroidery, Cox's Shipping Agency, 4000 cwts Ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus, 5600 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus, 8 bales goat's skin, Haji Rajmahomed Rahamanbs, 1 bale sheep skin, Haji Rajmohamed Rahamambs, 20 cases Ind Bristles, The American Importing Co, 980 cwts Ind jawaree, Rally Bros, 1000 cwts cotton seed, Rally Bros, 200 cwts myrabollams, Forbes F Campbells, 1000 cwts myrabollams Veshnew Bhaskee, 100 cwts Ghatty Fennel seed, Veshnew Bhasker, 2000 cwts Ind Ground nuts, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Ind Cumminseed, Volkart Bros

S. S. Dalgoma for Hamburg:—1375 cwts old Rubber, H K Jaitha and Sons, 1287 bales raw cotton, J Cotton Trading Co, 55 bales raw cotton Ranchordas Amersey, 275 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 1210 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 605 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram, 165 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, 330 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

For Piraes:—100 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S. S. Pilsna for Venice 220 bales raw cotton Espinuer and Co, 700 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros, 1000 tons cashu seed, Volkart Bros, 110 bales raw cotton, Mirja Nensey, 636 bales silk waste, K Bossie and Co, 5 bales raw silk, K Bossia and Co,

For Trieste:—110 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co, 605 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 605 cotton F F F F Campbell, 336 bales raw cotton, Arjun Khimjee, 55 bales cotton waste, B Karsandas.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton F P, F F Campbells.

S. S. Treloski for Trieste:—1350 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 770 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales raw cotton Laljee Naraj, 755 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas, 495 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts Mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S. S. Cheriton for Dunkirk:—330 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co, 200 cwts Buffalo horns, Ladahbhoy Kona.

S. S. Branksone Hall for Liverpool:—750 cwts Linseed oil cakes, M Somjee, 100 bales raw cotton, Merjee Nensey.

S. S. Heggron for New York:—417 bales cotton F P, F F Campbells.

S. S. Delamoor for Dunkirk:—110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 150 bales raw cotton, B Cursondas.

For Hull:—1001 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

S. S. Falkenbels for Hamburg:—565 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 446 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 156 Empty metal drums, Cutler Palmer and Co, 50 bales sewri Pump, B Meyer and Co, 16 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbells.

For Bremen:—775 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent 1100 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Rotterdam:—420 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 300 cwts Iron vomica, E Virjee.

For Antwerp:—28 bales akund cotton, B Meyer and Co. 110 bales raw cotton, Madhardas Amersey.

S. S. Rothang for Ghent:—660 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha, 220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros

S. S. Clan Manroe for rAntwerp:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 2001 cwts Ground nut, F D Sassoon.

For Hamburg:—478 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros

S. S. Algie for New York:—500 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 10 bales goat's Hair, C Booth and Co, 4 pats Palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales goat's skin, The Deccan Trading Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—1400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—600 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—300 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Osoka:—400 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S. S. Obra for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton,

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET

On last Wednesday the Agricultural Department labored and brought forth its final guess at this year's crop, which it put at 10,081,000 bales of a gross weight of 500 pound each, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of December 19th.

In publishing this estimate the Department explained that in so far as it had been ascertained the average gross weight of this year's bales was only 498.7 pounds, and the statisticians have figured out that this means a crop of 10,106,000 in bales of the lighter weight.

At first the market did not seem to know what to do about the report. Immediately after its publication prices declined about 100 points upon orders to sell if the estimate was above 10 million. But within fifteen minutes the temper had changed and an advance of 200 points was recorded before the close. This advance would probably have been greater if the rule which limits a day's fluctuations within a range of two cents had not been in force. But on the "morning after"—that is Thursday morning—the ardor of the bulls was somewhat cooled and the tone for the balance of the week was somewhat reactionary.

Speculative liquidation is the only explanation offered for this reactionary tendency. With a crop of only 10,081,000 bales there will be an acute cotton famine at the end of the season if the consumption is not soon curtailed. The "if" in this statement is a big one, but it does seem to be imminent, for the census report of consumption in the United States shows that the mills spun up 532,000 bales during November. Allowing for the Thanksgiving holidays and the shorter month this is really a per diem increase on October, when the consumption was 541,000 bales.

It must be admitted that these figures do not indicate curtailment and although there is some talk of restricted buying in the dry goods market the trade is likely to take it with a grain of salt until the mills give some evidence that they feel it.

It is also reported that some manufacturers are trying to organize a short time movement. But as to this the trade is likewise skeptical for a general agreement to shut down would be so manifestly a "conspiracy in restraint of trade" that the Attorney General would be compelled to prosecute those who were parties to it. If he hesitated the Southern members of Congress would at once insist upon knowing why.

Facing such conditions we are driven to the conclusion that the market will be left to itself in equating the prospective inequality between the supply and demand. Unless the Government has grossly underestimated the crop consumption must be reduced.

Whether present prices will ultimately effect the necessary reduction remains to be seen. Thus far they have not had this effect but the goods market is not yet at the parity of 35 cent cotton, for many mills are still giving their customers the benefit of their good judgment in getting their raw material when prices were ten cents lower. Then too the factor of speculation is not to be overlooked. Up to now it has undoubtedly hastened the advance.

The price of cotton rarely reflects present conditions. Modern speculation discounts a future six months or a year ahead. There is no scarcity of cotton now. Thirty-five cents is being paid for it because everyone expects there will be an acute scarcity by June 1.

In South Texas cotton planting begins in February and it is quite possible that when the first of June comes around the world will feel confident that a sufficient supply will be available about the first of September.

If this should prove to be the case and the speculative buyer becomes the speculative seller would it be possible to prevent a decline in spots as well as in futures? This is the important question. It is asked in a spirit of caution rather than of prophecy.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 22nd Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 3 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.930in.
Temperature of air	.. ..	72.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	65.0 "
Dew point	.. .. ..	59.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	64% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		81.2 "
Minimum " "	.. ..	64.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N.NNE.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	..miles 169

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soundings	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soundings
	Jan.	h. m	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m	ft. in.
Sat.	19	17 15	27 0		26	11 5	18 0
		5 20	25 3			22 57	20 6
Tu.	29	3 51	27 1		29	10 31	17 8
		16 56	25 8			22 39	20 6
W.	23	22 9	26 8		23	3 14	20 5
		2 9	28 10			15 19	15 7
Th.	24	14 15	28 6		24	8 24	18 7
		10 46	26 0			19 58	17 0
F.	25	23 43	27 7		25	5 8	18 8
		13 10	29 2			7 0	14 6
S.	26	2 25	28 6		27	8 47	17 7
		14 5	27 6			20 36	18 2
M.	28	3 4	27 10		28	9 34	17 7
		15 47	26 1			21 30	19 4

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 2 M/st D. A. 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank buying D D 1/5 9/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 636.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 706.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 696.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 149.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 143.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. 237.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.23-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 93.10.
London—Switzerland, Frcs. 24.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 103.09.
London Rome Liras 97.20.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Jan. 21.	
Telegraph Transfers	.. 1/5 1/4	Quiet.
Bar Gold	..4—17—11	Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8	Steady

	London, Jan. 21.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
" " 2 months hence ..	33 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought and India sold—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)
Interest day to day loans .. 2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loans .. 2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 22. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 17/32
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	237
Japan	149
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 22.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	93.30
" " " Germany ..	..
" " " Italy	97.20
Stockholm	16.28
Christiania	30.50
Amsterdam	11.41
Switzerland	24.43
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	104.12
Athens	218.00

	London, Jan. 22.
Demand Bills	4.23.12

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 22.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	21,—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 22.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 85 1/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	.. " 90 Unchgd.
War Loan 5%1929/47	.. " 98 15/16 "
Consols 2 1/2% ..	.. " 55 1/8+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. " 43 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	.. " 62 1/4+1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	.. " 54 unchanged.

	London, Jan. 22.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	" 111 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 23

Sovereigns ready 16/1.
Sovereigns forward 16/1/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/10/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/11/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/4.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Bar gold ready s. 97-11.
Silver ready d. 33-14.
Silver forward d. 33-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China buying forward, China bought to cover sales, India selling which was bought for shipment.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Ready :—25—10—3
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Post 25—12—0 .. 25—10—0 25—10—0
Maha 25—11—9 .. 25—11—0 25—11—0
Teji Mandi.
Posh ..
Maha —16—
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 23.

Ready 79—13—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Post 79—15—0 .. 79—12—0 79—12—0
Maha 80—7—0 .. 80—4—0 80—4—0
Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
5 per cent War Loan 99/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 95/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340 xd, India 75/8, Central 26 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 427/8, By. Cotton 585, By. Dyeing 695, Century 351/4, Cent. India 486/4, Colaba Land 125, Coorla 145 xd, Crescent 211/4 xd, Edw. Sassoon 217/8, Fazulbhoy 760 xd, Globe 67/8, Gokak 116/4, Ind. Bleaching 185, Ind. Mafwa 401/4, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 250 n, Kohinoor 1325 n, Laxmi Cotton 5100, Mathuradas 340, M. Petit 3000 n, Meyer Sassoon 171/4, Morarji 3900 xd, New Great 506/4, New City 270, Pabani 342/8, Pearls 526/4 xd, Phoenix 420, Shapurji 176/4, Simplex 313/12 xd, Standard 1500, Swan 755, Swadeshi 476/4, Tata Mill 302/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 225, B. Burma 282/8, B. Burma N. I. 61/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/6, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 91/12, Katni ord 85, Katni def 202/8, New India Insur. 12, Shivrajpur 26/8, Tata Iron ord 27/4, Tata Iron def 97/8, Tata Hydro 657/8 xd, Scindia Steam 6/8.

	London, Jan. 22.
Chartered Bank	.. £ 19 1/4
Hongkong	.. " 128—
National Bank	.. " 42—
Eastern	.. " 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	.. .. " 12

STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Removal of political uncertainty, was the result of distinctly more cheerful disposition, notably in gilt-edged securities. There was a better tone in Home Railway shares and Tata Debentures recovered to £76, on reassuring official statement.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for Rs. 100,00,000 of India Council Bills.

There were no applications for Bills, and Deferred Telegraphic Transfers were not allotted.

The Immediate Telegraphic Transfers were allotted as follows:—

Calcutta Rs. 25,00,000; Madras Rs. 10,00,000 at an average rate of 1/5 25/32.

Tenders for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at the rate of 1/5 1/4 will be allotted in full.

The total sales for the day amounted to Rs. 35,00,000.

The amount to be offered neyt week is Rs. 100,00,000.

The highest tender received for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers was 1/5 5/32 and for Immediates 1/5 1/4.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 22nd January 1924 was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders 45 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows.—
(a) Immediate at 1 s. 5 1-4d. (allotted in full) 35 lakhs.
(b) Bills and Defferedls Nil.
Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

At the opening there was active competition. Compared with December sales the prices of Merinos are 5 to 7½ per cent and cross-breds 10 to 15 per cent dearer.

COLOUR.

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

The quotations are as under:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 111.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 110.
Alizarine 20 per cent Forward Rs. 101.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 101.
Congo-Red Rs. 1-10.
Benzo-Purpurine Rs. 3.
Delta-Purpurine Rs. 4.
Maganta-Crystals Rs. 6-8.
Crysophirine Rs. 4.
Methyl-Violet Rs. 5.
Fast-Red Rs. 5.
Nigrosene-Crystals Rs. 1-12.
Hemetine-Crystals Rs. 1.

MILL STORES MARKET.

January 23.

Quotations are:—
Roving Bobbins Japan Rs. 24.
Roving Bobbins Wilson Rs. 34.
Slubbing Bobbins Japan Rs. 24.
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 78.
Conical pirns 5 inches Japan Rs. 8.
Ring Rabbeth 5 inches Japan Rs. 9/8.
Heaids Rs. 1/13.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9.
Sizing flannels Rs. 4.
Card cans Rs. 4.
Elastic Healds Rs. 25.
Bandings Rs. 1/5.
Tubular bandings Rs. 2/8.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

January 23.

Sulphide of soda Rs. 15/4.
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 24.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/10.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 52.
White sugar lead Rs. 47.
Litharge Rs. 35.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/9/6.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/12/0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/5
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24.
Bleaching power Rs. 14.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 23.

To-day Reuter reported 35 points higher in New York futures and 26 points up in Liverpool. The markets advanced on some scattered buying.

So far as the local market is concerned we are at the moment unable to understand the reasons for the downward tendency here, and must assume that they are the result of outside influences as the cotton position itself certainly does not warrant the lower level of prices. We stick to our opinion that the present depression is only of a temporary nature and that it is advisable to buy cautiously on good breaks.

In response to the moderate advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 624½ i.e. Rs. 4½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Marwari Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 622. Buying by Bull operators caused an improvement and the prices touched Rs. 623½. Around this level Commission Houses sold and the values dropped to Rs. 619½ the Bazar finally closing at Rs. 621½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 623 and closed quiet at Rs. 621½ on selling by Offices and a Japan House.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 602 and going down to Rs. 601 advanced to Rs. 602½ on Commission Houses buying. Selling by Japanese and Commission Houses caused a setback and the market dropped to Rs. 599 and finally closed at Rs. 601. Oomra March opened at Rs. 589 and touching Rs. 585 closed at Rs. 587 on Commission Houses buying. F. G Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 542 whilst March Rs. 535.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate for nice fine cotton.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
Fine Berar .....,... 1,800 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 1 1 200 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 2 ... 200 bales
F. G. Bengal United Provinces 800 bales
F. G. Bengal Sind Punjab ..... 300 bales
F. G. Bengal Rajputana ..... 600 bales.
Total ..... 4,900 bales.
Total tenders upto date are as under:—
Fine Berar ..... 3,600 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 1 4,200 bales...
Fine Central Provinces No. 2 ... 700 bales.
F. G. Bengal United Provinces 1,200 bales
F. G. Bengal Sind Punjab ..... 1,500 bales
F. G. Bengal Rajputana ..... 2,900 bales.
Total ..... 14,100 bales.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

23rd January 1924.
New York Market 22nd Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing prices since previous close
32.42	Jan.	32 83	+41
32.72	Mar.	33.03+33	33.07 +35
32.92	May.	33.30+38	33.28 +36
31.88	Jul.		32.20 +32
27.75	Oct.		27.82 +07
27.28	Dec.		27.36 +08

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.20, lowest 32.88, range 32 points. Narrow professional market; easily affected.

Liverpool Market 22nd Jan.

Prev Close	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since pre vious Close
18.98	Jan.	19.01+03	19.23	+25
19.03	Mar.	19.07+04	19.13+10	19.29 +26
19.02	May.		19.28	+26
18.60	Jul.		18.84	+24
16.34	Oct.	16.40+06	16.42	+08
21.99	Egyptian Jan.		22.34	+35
20.82	" Nov.		21.25	+43

Telepraphic market advices: (1) Small market, better tone, scattered buying, less for sale.

(2) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 325,000.

(3) American cross rate 421 3/8. March highest 19.33 (Mutilated) lowest 19.04, range 29 points.

(4) Small market, better tone, less selling power.

Alexandria Market, 22nd Jan.

Previous close 43.65, Delivery March, Opening 43.50.

	Liverpool, Jan 22. To-day's prices.	
	Jan.	19.23+25
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C.	Mar. ..	19.29+28
Liverpool.	May ..	19.28+26
	July ..	18.84+24

	Liverpool, Jan. 22. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp..	10
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans spot Limited demand		19.20
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		23.05
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool)	Mar. ..	33.10+05
	May ..	33.34+04
	July ..	32.29+04
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar. ..	33.15
	May, ..	32.91

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool Jan. 21. To-day's Prices.
January	19.23+25
February	19.23+25
March	19.29+26
April	19.28+26
May	19.28+26
June	19.17+24
July	18.84+24
August	18.84+1
September	19.09+09
October	16.42+03
November	16.08+08
December	15.99+08
January	15.90+08

Tone:—Very Steady.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Jan. 23.
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	621 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan. ..	544
" ..March ..	532
Fine Oomra. ..Dec. Jan. ..	602
Fine Oomra. ..March ..	587

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 22. To-day's Prices	
	Mar. ..	32.07+35
Futures at New York.	May ..	33.28+34
	July ..	32.20+31
	Oct ..	27.82+07

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 22

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	23.34+35
Feb.	22.40+35
Mar.	22.45+35
April	23.53+35
May	22.61+34
June	22.64+34
July	22.66+34
Aug	22.44+34
Sept	22.18+38
Oct.	21.58+39
Nov	21.25+43
Dec	20.96+43
Jan.	20.95+43

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good ..	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
" " Fully Good	16.50
" " Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " Continent	1,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.07+35
" May	33.28+36
" July	32.20+31
" Oct.	27.82+07
Spot Cotton at New York	33.25+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	33.38+25
Futures, " " Mar... ..	33.03+50
" " " May.. ..	32.86+ 6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	10 11/16
Silver Foreign mined ..	63 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars.	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	575 565	550
M. G. Oomra No. 3	620 610	595
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	650 640	625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	635 625	610
M. G. Mathia	595 585	570
M. G. Khandesh	605 595	580

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	622
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ..	542
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	536
Fine Oomra ..	..Dec./Jan. ..	602
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	587

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 22.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers neglected, ...	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers neglected, ...	42/6
AUSTRALIAN January paid easier	46
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers ..	32/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 23. 6 1/2 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 12 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 6 0
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	13 12 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 1 3	
Linseed, April/May ..	92 11 3	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 12 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 12 0	..

LINSEED

London, Jan. 22.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M buyers .. .. .. £ 19 3/8
Steady but little or nothing doing
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net M/A .. £ 31.9—0
" May/Aug. Paid .. "

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 7/8 January-February firm.
Linseed Bombay Bold £23 7/8 afloat Hull.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ Buyers January-February shipment.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 January value.
Castorseed Bombay £23½ January-February shipment to Hull and Antwerp.
Rapeseed Toria £20½ January-February Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ December-January.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black Sakellaridis £12½ January.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Rapeseed Brown Kutnee £19 January Hull.
Rape Oil Crude crushed net naked ex-mill £45 more active.
Gram Peas Karachi Red £40½ January-February.
Maize Karachi £41½ January-February.
Karachi Barley 32½ shipment by 7th February.
Karachi Barley 32¾ January shipment to London.
Cocoanut Oil Ceylon £48¼ c.i.f. January-February.
Gingelly seed Large White 15 per cent £26½ January-February Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £46½ January.

RUBBER.

London, Jan 22.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar. 12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. 13 7/8
Tone:—Easier but closing rather steadeer

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/3

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta
Jan. March Sellers 21/
July Sellers 24 3
July Sept. Sellers 23/9
Fine White Java C. & F Bombay
July Sept. Sellers 24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers .. 24/1
Tone—nothing doing.

London, Jan. 21.

Cuban Sugar March Sellers 25/6

METALS.

London, Jan 22.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 82
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29
Corrugated Sheets	" 18 7/16

London, Jan. 22.

TIN BLOCK	£ 251 3/4

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	?	66 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 22, 1924.

Cotton	40,662 Bales
Wheat	4,810 Cwts
Linseed	2,646 "
Rape etc.	582 "
Gingellyseed	6,229 "
Poppyseed	147 "
Groundnuts	6,516 "
Castorseed	4,477 "
Rice	5,919 "
Myrabolams	7,503 "
Cottonseed	56,149 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,833 "
Juwar	1,329 "
Masur	17
Barley	Nil
Bajri	212 "
Coal	2,702 Tons.

SHIPPING.

(Continued from page 3.)

H Rambhagat, 1000 bales raw cotton, Sassoon J David, 457 bales raw cotton, C Bamanjee.

S. S. Kidderpore for Moji:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Nagpore for Nogorki:—140 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co,

For Kobe:—620 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Yomei Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton, Suguki and Co, 160 bales raw cotton, C Bamanjee.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—900 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Hongkong:—10 cases Ghatty Ghee, R C Vicani.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, H Ramghagat.

IMPORTS.

January 23.

S. S. Clan Macmillan from Manchester, Agent James Finlay and Co:—134 bales cotton yarn, 142 cases cotton yarn, 54 bales cottons, 183 cases cottons, 413 bales old newspaper, 57 cases whisky, 2250 bdles Galvd can sheets, 18 bales Printing Paper, 36 C T Cisterns, 90 kegs Paint, 6812 bdles Steel Hoops, 50 D/pys Fire Clay, 41 bdles M S Sheet, 39 cases artificial silk, 24 cases Vermouth, 31 D/s Electric Cable 387 crats Tiles, 64 bales cotton Tissues, 47 brls Tallow, 193 cks alizarine, 314 bdles flanges, 72 pes. Flanges, 60 cases soap, 50 D/bgs Glare, 250 steel tyres, 36 bags Picking sticks, 149 cases steel axles, 200 D/bgs starch.

From Glasgow:—75 bales old newspapers, 95 bdles Galvd Expansed Metal, 1924 jar stoneware acid, 1937 Pes steel, 90 bdles steel, 1669 bdles Pipes, 30 crabs Pipe Lines, 49 kegs Pipe lines, 147 bdles Pipe lines, 348 Pes-Pks Budgework, 216 bdles steel cirdes, 632 Loose steel bars.

From Genoa:—112 cases Brass.

From Liverpool:—22 cases cotton yarn, 100 bdles Y M Sheets, 78 bdles Axle arms, 2950 boxes soap, 1240 cases soap, 500 bags soda ash, 375 bags Disinfectant Powder, 100 bdles Boot Protectors, 2345 K/cs Tiles, 308 Traps, 325 Bends, 132 bdles steel, 5540 steel Hoops, 90 brls Tallow, 14 bdles oluminium circles, 527 bdles steel sheets, 40 kegs Lubricating grease, 46 brls Lubricating grease, 425 D/s caustic soda, 48 cases Bobbins, 28 cks bobbins, 50 cases screws, 735 springs, 300 D/s Phenoid, 170 A/bgs Tiles, 100 kegs soda crystal, 50 cases whisky, 63 pes Griders, 17 bdles Griders, 40 sets carried goods wagons, 193 bdles Plates and angles, 64 Pes Plates and angles, 32 Pes Joists, 263 Pack Tyres 22 cases Rivets.

S. S. Capo de Monte from Genoa, Agent M. Italiana::—34 cases Lifts and Parts, 12 Peokts Lifts and Parts, 820 cases cotton goods, 27 cases brass circles, 20 cases sterilized milk, 100 cases Vermouth, 40 brls chemical Products 50 cases Indigo, 19 cases colour, 10 cks colours, 9 cases shoes, 37 cases cotton Embroidery, 25 cases Wine, 30 cases condensed dilk, 10 cases cheese.

From Naples:—400 bags Almonds, 881 bdles Garlic, 687 bags Garlic.

From Karachi:—352 bags Palalols.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the 11th Extra meeting to be run on Saturday next:—

THE PERTH PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. R. E. S.'s Greenfinch.
Mr R E S.'s Wasp.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Grande Place.
Mr. Eve's Rewardonan.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Bel Metal.
Mr. C N Wadia's Ocleby.
Mr. C. N Wadia's Aquilegia.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. H B Sarooff's Northern Light.
Mr. M. B. Serabjee's Swithin.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. and Mrs. G Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyagouse II.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Magical Mike.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.

THE AINTREE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlongs.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Grande Place.
Mr. Eve's Fitzclarence.
Mr. Eve's School Boy (late Yousouf.)
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Ocleby.
Mr. C N Wadia's Aquilegia.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr. and Mrs. G Wesche Dart's Treddle.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Atrocty.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhopur's Sauce.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.
Messrs. Frank and N Begmahomed's Little Vega.
Messrs. Frank and N. Begmahomed's Erinite.
Messrs. Pine and A S Moloobhoy's Etheldene.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Hairspring.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate
Mr. Kelso's Dollarina.
Mr. S C. Petit's Sagittarins
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Perambulator.
Capt. J Crawford's Prospective Chap.
Mr. D. Greenhalgh Jnr's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. Noble's Decorum.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Mr. A H. Sulleman's Deslm.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Mr. H. B Shroff's Old Chris.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Somali.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Lady Rita.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Beggar Prince.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Miscredo.
Mr. Darcy's Charles William.
H. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's King's Own.
Mr. A. Haque's Treasury.

THE LANSBURY HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. Frank's Very Little
Mr T. Harrison's Kilrea.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Mist.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Voltage.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Belvedere.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Joy Girl.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Greenfinch.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass
Mr. Kelso's Tarvie.
Mr. Eve's Suryakumari.
Mr. H. B. Sarooff's Northern Light.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Owen Roe.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering.
H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Husky.
H H Maharaj of Kolhapur's Magical Mike.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Eudorette.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's French Furze.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Hairspring.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Ctesiphon.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wood Harmony.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's My Realm.
Mr Eve's School Boy (late Yonsouf.).
Capt. J. Crawford's Prospective Chap.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. G E D Langley's Fun of the Fayre.
H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Esk Water.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Ditty.

THE TANSA PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
Mr. R. E. S.'s Crown Prince.
Mr. Eve's Mandil.
Mr. Eve's Rose Hill.
Mr. Eve's Salsette.
Mr. Eve's Mentor.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Lamington.
Mr. Yusuff Sana's Vasil.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mikado.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Kokak.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Zohar
Mr. T M Goculdass' Malta.
Messrs. M C Patel and T Harrison's Shahzada.
Mr. E. Kadum's Akber.
Mr. C. Chhotalall's Vazirulmulk.
Messrs. M M Isfeni and George's Bahadorjung

Mr. Eve's Apollo.
Mr. Eve's Waabil.
Mr. Ahmed Hazanvi's Layred.
Mr. A M Hassan's Huntsman.
Messrs. H R Shah and H. Noormahomed's Khayum.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kelvin Boy.
Mr. Eve's Gulmarg.

THE MULUND PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. H. Hassonally's Ornate.
H. H. Maharaj of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr. M. T. Kazrani's Kamel.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Yadhgar.
Mr. Eve's Grey Grenard.
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's Sir Jamal.
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's Bismark.
Mr. Eve's Commander.
Mr. Yussuff Sana's Vasil.
Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Shume.
Messrs. S B Irani and B J Irani's Towfik.
Messrs. S B Irani and B J Irani's Delyar Jung.
Mr. C Chhotalall's Vazirulmulk.
Mr. M. Cursetjee's Karam.
Mr. S M Kanji's Summerton.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. Syed Naji's Winning Post.
Mr. A. Geddis' Aerial Mail.
Messrs. Jal H Choksee and Ahmedbhoy Hoosenbhoy's Nadir Shah.
Messrs. H R Shah and Noormahomed's Khayum.
Mr. H. Noormahomed's White Rose.
Mr. Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Arman.
H H Maharaj of Kolhapur's Yellow Silk.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Forfeit.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that final entries for the Bombay Races, 1924, close tomorrow, 22nd January, 1924.

LUCKNOW RACES.

THE JEHANGIRABAD CUP. Distance 5 furlongs. A cup value Rs. 500 presented by Raja of Jehangirabad and Rs. 2 000 to winner Rs. 700 to second Rs. 300 to third. For English and Colonial Ponies 14-1 and under and C B. Ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. C Douetil's BACHELOR'S SIREN 9-13 Harrison .....
Mr. Garda's LUMINATION B 8-3, M Hoyt Raikut of Baikunthapur's ELSIE R. 9-3, Dobie and Mr. Hobday's MOOI 7-7 Ritchie Dead-heat .....
Also Ran:—Pamphylia 9-13, Waily 8-6, Lord Vigil 7-4, Kishore 7-1. (car 6-9).

Betting: Bachelor's Sren opening at evens drew such an amount of money that some books wiped her out of the board. When the horses were led off she stood at twos on, 3 to 1 Lumination B, 4 to 1 Elsie R Pamphylia and Mooi, tens Waily and Kishore, 20's Lord Vigil and Polidnet.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 6. Places Rs. 5, Rs. 6 Rs. 5 on Elsie R. and Rs. 6 on Mooi).

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Rs. 1,500 to winner Rs. 500 to second Rs. 250 to third. High weight Handicap for Horses in Fourth Division.

Major Conder and Bowhay's MIDDLETON 7-4 (cr. 7-6) Ritchie 1
Mr. Ramshaw's FLORELLA 9-7 M. Hoyt 2
Mr. Bhargava's WHITE POPPY 7-0 Purtoo Singh 3
Mr. Meber's RATHOSE 8-5 Edwards .....

Also Ran.—Barsen 9-3, King of the Ring 8-2, Battle Call 8-0, Sunline 7-12, Aughnacloy 7-1, and Jonaleen 7-0 (cd. 7,5).

Betting: Florella who opened at evens drew the largest amount of money her price going up to 5 to 4 on. Rathave was next in demand and was solidly backed at threes, and 7 to 2, fives Middleton, tens Barsen, White Poppy, King of the Ring and Jonaleen, 12 to one Sunline and Aughnacloy, twenty to one Battle Call.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Re. 12.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The International Association football trial resulted in the North beating the South by five goals to one, at Leeds to-day. The Cup replays resulted as follows:—

Clapton Orient one, Swansea two, at Tottenham. Halifax four, Northampton two at Sheffield.

The League (second division) Port Vale one, South Shields one.—Reuter.

INDIA CHALLENGES FOR DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

New York.—India has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

HONOURS.

NOEL BUXTON.

Mr. Noel Buxton who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries was born in 1869. He is the 2nd son of Sir T. Fowell Buxton, 3rd Bt. He was educated at the Trinity College, Cambridge (History Honours, 1889; M. A. 1894). He was A.D.C. in S. Australia to his father (the Governor) in 1896. He served on Whitechapel Board of Guardians and Central Unemployment Body; Member of Home Office Departmental Committee on Lead Poisoning; founded a farmer's Co-operative society; has travelled in the Near East and actively interested himself in the Balkan States: was wounded by a political assassin Oct. 1914, while engaged on a mission aimed at securing the adhesion of the Balkan States to the cause of the Allies in the War. He has been a Labour Member of Parliament since 1905. He was the Chairman of the Balkan Committee. He is an advocate of temperance legislation. Small holdings, etc.; supporter of Christian Social Union. He is the author of 'Europe and the Turks' and 'With the Bulgarian Staff.'

CHARLES PHILIPS TREVELYAN

Mr. Charles Philips Trevelyan who has been appointed the President of the Board of Education was born in October 1870. He is the eldest son of Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan. He was educated at Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge, M. A., 2nd class Historical Tripos, 1892. He was Secretary to Lord Crewe, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1892-93; contested N. Lambeth, 1895, member of London School Board 1896-97, Parliamentary Charity Commissioner, 1906-8; M. P. (Labour) Elland Division, West Riding, Yorks 1899-1918; Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Education, 1908-14, resigned from the Government as a protest against the policy which involved Great Britain in the War.

PASHAH'S

INSTRUCTION NEVER FAIL

Wins, Tenth Bombay Meeting as usual.

Tips Rs. 10 on Race Morning.

Address K & CO., 20, Meadows Street, Fort.

TIPSTER'S

CLIENTS

WOULD DO WELL TO

See him Before

FRIDAY

25. 1. 24.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings,

Bakehouse Lane, Bombay.

TENTH EXTRA

Mcoshtiry (Rs. 64), Belle Syme (Rs. 114), Whispering (Rs. 73) Leamine Bkt. (Rs. 37), DOLLARINA (Rs. 106), and

SEVERAL PLACES

were included in TELLY'S CARD—

His previous selections have paid

HIGHEST DIVIDENDS

To suit the pockets of all, the cards are priced Rs. 5 only, which are available at 11 a.m. on Race days at TARAPOREVALA, SONS, 190 Hornby Rd.

DON'T MISS NEXT SATURDAY'S CHANCE

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when the Budget estimates were further discussed for two hours. In the beginning the attendance was good, but when the business had gone on for about 1½ hours most of the members of the Nationalist Party left the Hall. But this did not deter one or two members from drawing out their speeches to almost empty chairs. The last speaker, however, stood to his guns valiantly, until the two hours were finished, and the meeting was then adjourned.

Mr. V. J. Patel said it was unfortunate that they had to discuss the budget without the administration report and it seemed to him that it was purposely kept back till after the budget was passed. He hoped the Commissioner would make a note of this handicap placed on the members. Last year, as also this year, they had not before them the budget estimates for the Loan works which involved the expenditure of crores of rupees; yet they were invariably submitted to the House long after the budget was passed. Both those estimates had to be passed before a particular date and he asked that they should be prepared side by side, so that they could know the amount proposed to be spent during the year. They had receipts of Rs. 3½ crores and an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores and odd and out of this 112 lakhs were paid off for interests and sinking fund. Out of the remaining two crores 20 lakhs were paid straight away to the Improvement Trust. 75 lakhs were spent on the administration and a crore alone remained to be spent on the services. He asked the House to remember that for spending this crore they had to maintain an establishment costing them 75 lakhs of rupees. They had not a single farthing more to be spent on the services, and unless they put their house in order and managed to spend all the three crores on services they would be faced with trouble. The only way of doing that was to stop all further loans.

Dr. Javle: How should we do capital works, like roads, etc.

Mr. Patel: Don't do capital works. Continuing he said they should not have such works for instance, as roads, etc. They could not go on increasing their debts and at the same time increase their interest and other charges. The time had come when they should stop taking further loans, and the time had also come for spending their ordinary revenue, for ordinary works in the ordinary way. Of course it was not the fault of the executive but of the Corporation which passed the estimates. He did not think the raising of taxation by two per cent. was a remedy for the deficit; they must put their house in order first. They were paying out lakhs by way of interest on loans which were not at all raised. The Standing Committee, they were told, had considered the budget for days together and that radical cuts were made, but they all amounted to only four lakhs, out of which 175 thousands were refused by the Schools Committee. He was sure it was possible to cut down the expenditure and it was possible to do so, but only if the executive helped them and guided them. But that had not been done. He had expected the Commissioner to help the Standing Committee to economise the expenditure but the speaker did not think that had been done, or that the Commissioner was satisfied with what had been done.

The President said Mr. Patel's time was up, as he had spoken for more than twenty minutes.

Mr. Patel said he understood that the budget could be discussed for any length of time they liked; at any rate he would like to have the ruling of the President that they could not speak for more than ten minutes.

The President said his ruling was that they could not speak for more than ten minutes.

PROPOSAL TO REFER BACK TO STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Patel said he would accept the ruling as he had accepted many others, although he did not agree with it. He wanted the budget to be referred back to the Standing Committee as it had to be passed before the 31st January he would pass the income side only and refer the expenditure side for reconsideration.

The President said that could not be done as the budget could only be referred back as a whole and not in parts, as was proposed. He complained that year after year their income was under-estimated and their expenditure over-estimated. It was easy to reduce the expenditure and they could easily reduce 80 lakhs, if they so wished.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said they must discuss the expenditure side first and then the income side. They must first of all adjust their expenditure and then they should arrange for an income to meet that expenditure. He did not know why the income side should be discussed first and the taxes fixed and then the expenditure side taken up.

Mr. J. Baptista said the budget was a prosperity budget when they had an increased income without increased taxation. In this budget they had an increased income, and yet their rates were not raised. They must cut their coat according to the cloth and cut their hair in the Barber Lane. (Laughter.) It was merely robbing the taxpayer to increase the taxation without rhyme and reason. The rateable during had showed an increase of two crores during the last two years. That was a proof that the department was working well. He was very optimistic about the future.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there was no need for further taxation and there was no need also for having any apprehensions for the future. When they wanted development schemes in the city it merely meant they would have to spend more on the schools. He wanted the budget to be adopted.

Messrs. Ginwalla and Boman-Behram also spoke.

The Corporation then adjourned

MOPLAH ORPHANS RELIEF.

We have received from Dr. Patel and from a Khoja gentleman Rs. 101 and Rs. 251 only respectively towards the maintenance fund of Moplah Orphans.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

CHECKING OF CHEQUES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday (Wednesday) at the Corporation Hall at 4-10 p.m., Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner recommending the application of Dr. M. D. Gilder, Municipal Medical Examiner, for leave for four months without pay be granted. The Commissioner further laid on the table two applications—one from Dr. N. F. Moos and the other from Dr. A. K. Contractor—for appointments to act in place of Dr. Gilder. The Commissioner recommended the Standing Committee to accept the application of Dr. Contractor as had acted for Dr. Gilder on former occasions.

After some discussion, it was found out that opinion was divided as to who of the two applicants should be appointed. The Chairman therefore put it to vote and on a ballot Dr. Moos's application was granted, 8 voting for Dr. Moos and 7 for Dr. Contractor.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Chief Accountant to send along with the Municipal cheques to be signed by members of the Standing Committee a certificate signed by him to the effect that the cheques are covered by proper Budget grants or form items of the excepted descriptions specified in Sub-Section (2) of Section 415 of the Municipal Act."

Mr. Tairsee referred to one cheque of rupees three lakhs presented to him for signature. He did not quite know whether the amount was covered by the budget grant. He did not find any voucher along with it and he was told that the amount was an advance money. It the suggestion in his resolution was accepted then they could ascertain all these points before putting their signatures to the cheques.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that according to rules the Municipal Secretary was bound to send the cheques for the signature of the members of the Standing Committee after properly checking them and satisfying himself that the amounts there were covered by budget grants. He moved an amendment that "the Municipal Secretary be requested to certify if any voucher or cheque is covered by budget grant."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Mr. Tairsee's proposition would give no protection to any member of the Standing Committee if the certificates given by the Chief Accountant turned out to be mistaken or erroneous. The liability of the members of the Standing Committee would remain undiminished; he said that as a matter of fact the only remedy for the present undesirable state of things would be to place a statutory obligation on the Chief Accountant to sign the cheques as an indication that the amount of the cheque was covered by a budget grant.

Mr. Boman-Behram said that he had occasion to find cheques brought to him for signature which were signed neither by the Municipal Commissioner nor the Municipal Secretary. He said that there was a statutory obligation for the Secretary in that respect which was quite clear. He, however, suggested that for the sake of convenience the Secretary should have a deposit of lakh of rupees and that he be empowered to pass all cheques not exceeding that amount. (Laughter.)

Chairman: Then what is the function of the Standing Committee?

Mr. Haveliwalla (to Mr. Boman-Behram): Are you serious about it?

Mr. Boman-Behram: Certainly! Have we come here to do business or to cut jokes? (Laughter.) Of course the Standing Committee should decide the amount of deposit with the Secretary.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: I would suggest five lakhs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ranji Dwarkadas said that it was really not practicable that all the members of the Standing Committee should go them by item through all the cheques and satisfy themselves whether they were covered by budget grants.

Mr. Meyer Nissim thought that no useful purpose would be served by adopting Mr. Tairsee's motion or Mr. Jamnadas's suggestion.

Mr. Haveliwalla did not understand why the members of the Standing Committee should shirk their responsibility. The Commissioner, the Municipal Secretary and the members of the Standing Committee have to sign the cheques after properly going through them. He opposed the idea of going behind the usual procedure.

Mr. G. T. Fry said that in the G. I. P. Railway neither the Agent nor any member of the staff signed cheques. The Chief Auditor is the person who is responsible for all cheques and he is the person who signs all cheques. He therefore agreed with Mr. Jamnadas that the Chief Accountant should sign the cheques after properly satisfying himself all about them.

After considerable discussions all amendments were thrown out and Mr. Tairsee's resolution on being put to vote was defeated, 4 voting for and 8 against it. The resolution was declared lost after which the Committee adjourned.

THE MAHATMA AND THE PARSIS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to the Parsi community that the "Bombay Chronicle" has elicited the unequivocal opinion of prominent members of our community who have expressed their most ardent desire that Government might now take the solitary measure of grace available to them and release the Mahatma. The alternative will be an undignified retreat in the face of odds overpowering even to the tenacious Briton. Nagpur and the land of Akalis and now the sacred Sangam in Allahabad are witnesses to painful precedents.

Fortunately there are no Parsis who have any but supreme regard and reverence for the saintly personality of the Mahatma and now that the latter has reiterated his love for Englishmen as such and has once more manifested the solicitude and affectionate care for himself which he is capable of inspiring in sturdy military disciplinarians of the chivalrous stamp of Col. Maddock, who has also been thanked by Mr. Mahomed Ali, providing evidence of the United Hindu and Moslem heart being devoid of any rancour or venom towards the ruling class, the Parsis who are not behindhand in appreciating the best that is innate in the Britisher do supplement the endeavours of the other Indian communities in leaving no doubt in the minds of those concerned that the demand for the liberation of the Mahatma is a national one and that no request made by a people to sovereign authority was more firmly or deeply rooted in unanimous sincerity.

Even those who do not appreciate some of the political and economic doctrines of the Mahatma are alive, and respond, to the love which he has testified for the Parsi community. It ought to be noted in journals of the wide scope of the "Chronicle" that the Gujarati press so largely controlled by the Parsis has made a synchronous and no feebly phrased appeal calling on Sir Leslie Wilson and the Viceroy to gratify the nation on their own initiative and dare, if at all necessary a rebuff from London. Finally although we should not underestimate any inhuman response from the authorities, sheer prudential motives and appreciation of statesmanly expediency ought to dictate to them the path which Providence, still kind to them, has so opportunely opend out for the joint weal of the country. Yours, etc.

G. K. NARIMAN.

Mazgaon, Jan. 18.

ANOTHER MAIN BURST AT SOPARI BAG

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY AFFECTED

The Municipal authorities inform us that owing to a main burst at Soparibag Road at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, there will be some difficulty in the water supply of the city. There was much loss of water, but the authorities are repairing the burst now.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

NEWS-BOY FINED FOR CREATING NOISE

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveria, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhan Bapu, a news-boy was charged with creating noise at Apollo Bunder.

The evidence showed that the accused was selling the "Evening News of India" at the Apollo Bunder near the Yacht Club. He was hauling out when a policeman arrested him.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 3.

CORONER'S COURT.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY A CART.

A Hindu girl named Jaiba, aged two years, residing with her parents at Sion was following her grand mother who was crossing the road near her house on Monday morning when a municipal rubbish cart driven by one Bhagia Rama came up and the bullock knocked the girl down. She was injured by the cart which was driven away but was stopped by a witness after it had gone about 200 places. The child died two hours later.

An inquest was held on her body at the Coroner's Court yesterday when Dr. Nunan's evidence showed that the death was due to fracture of the spine and rupture of the liver. Witnesses deposed that the driver Bhagia was on the proper side but was standing on the seat and driving fast.

A verdict of death from injuries sustained by her having been knocked down by a cart driver by Bhagia in a rash manner.

WOMAN FATALLY STRUCK WITH A STONE.

Haju Gulal an "ear-cleaner" by profession and residing in the open at Matunga had an altercation with one of his caste fellows named Hari Budhu over a ring which Haju had lent him at 9 p.m. on Sunday last. During the altercation Hari threw a stone at Haju who received a cut on the face and went to complain to the police. During Haju's absence his wife Manibai, aged about 40, remonstrated with Hari for injuring her husband and abused him when Hari returned the abuse, and according to eye-witness, threw a stone at her which struck her on her left side. She cried out that her rib was broken and fell down. People living there ran to her help and tendered the injury but she died on Monday morning. Her body was removed to the Morgue where a post mortem examination showed that her spleen which weighed eleven ounces was torn on inferior surface. The cause of death, in the opinion of Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, was rupture of the spleen which could have been caused by a fall or blow not necessarily severe, on the abdominal wall.

At an inquest held on the body of Manibai by Dr. A. R. King, the Coroner, yesterday morning, Hari was present with his pleader Mr. J. C. Tarapore.

Haju said that he had given his gold ring to Hari on loan to raise money for a fine imposed on him by the jamat. He had been asking for the return of the ring and at 9 p.m. on Sunday Hari threw a stone at him which injured his cheek. He went to complain to the police and when he returned home his wife complained of pain on her left side and said that Hari had struck her with a stone on the left side.

Two other witnesses deposed to having seen Hari throwing stone at the deceased which struck her.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of her enlarged spleen resulting from her having been struck with a stone by Hari Bhadhu.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO MAHATRE'S STUDIO.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson paid a visit to Mhatre's Art Studio yesterday to see the statue prepared by the great artist's son, Master Shamrao, to be sent to the British Empire Exhibition. The statue represents the typical Hindu character of a girl going to the well to fetch water. Along with this work, there was also to be seen the elder artist's first work "To the Temple" which won for him the encomium of no less a person than the late Sir George Birdwood. It is a matter of interesting coincidence that the two works mentioned above were prepared by the father and the son at almost the same age. Captain Solomon Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, was present at the studio to receive His Excellency. His Excellency highly appreciated both the works. Among other works which His Excellency was shown over were the full-size sitting statue of Dowager Queen of Gwalior, the mother of of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, and a new full-size statue of Mahadji Scindia which is yet in a state of preparation, as also the statue of Sri Ramachandraji for His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar. His Excellency was also interested in the bust of the late Sir P. M. Mehta that is under preparation for the University Senate Hall.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 23.

In jutes Howrah and Clive opened weak at about yesterday's closing rates with operators taking little or no interest. The heavier priced stocks had no support. Cottons are slightly easier in tone. In coals less attention than usual has been centred on this section with consequently a small turnover reported. In teas only isolated seals recorded at current rates. In miscellaneous enquiry for sugar shares still continues, in other respects this section is very dull. Government securities are unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds 1928 102/8, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1350.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway rebate 73.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/11, Dunbar 1/5, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 102, Belvedere 465, Clive 27/8, Delta 428, Howrah 38/8, Hukumchand ord. 7/8, Kanknarrah 383, Orient 168, Reliance 45, Standard 335.

Coals:—Burrakur 36/12, Copalichuck 15/6, Jeebti 7/10, Neetooria 1/3, New Beerbhoom 2/6, North Dehanda 6/12, Samala and Kondra 13, Sutikhdih 6/8, Union 10/10.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements 1/2, Britannia Building and Iron 2/10, Indian Iron and Steel 42/4, Coalfields Power in liquidation 2/5, Indian Enfield Cables 2/6, Thompson and Taylor Bombay 8/4, Cawnpore Sugar 36/4, New Savan Sugar 8/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 26/8, Looban 41, Rajnagar 131, Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council "At Home", 5 p.m., Town Hall.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition at Vanita Vishram, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, 3 p.m.

Indian Economic Conference, University Hall, 11-30 a.m.

Opening ceremony of the N. J. Wadia Charitable Dispensary Building at Dadar, by H.E. the Governor, 3-15 p.m.

Kardekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 8-00 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25.

S.S. "Naldera" with mails of Jan. 10 expected at 2 a.m.

High Court Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Byculla, Imamwada.

SATURDAY, January 26.

The S. S. "Bongola" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Eleventh Extra Meeting.

Annual Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 27.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Dadar, Antonio Da Silva School, 4 p.m.; Parel, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 24 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 28m.
Jan 25 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 29m.
Jan. 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 27 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 28 (Mon) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 30m.
Jan. 29 (Tue.) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 30m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

DAHYABAY—Marriage POSTPONED owing to the death of Pitrai.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

State Telegrams are now accepted for Vera Cruz.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Jaffna" which left Bombay on the 28th December arrived London on Tuesday morning the 22nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 10th Hockey match of the Tournament held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on the 22nd instant between the Gallantry Union Hockey Club Belgaum and Young Joyful Hockey Team Poona and ended in a win for the former by 3 goals to nil.

WRESTLING MATCHES AT KURLA.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Mills Gymnasium managed by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute Kurla, ten Wrestling Matches were arranged at the Workmen's Hall on Sunday last (the 20th instant) when about 500 people attended the programme.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

The annual function of the Samaj was celebrated on the 5th instant in Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya under the Presidentship of Shrimant Kamalabaisahab Kibe of Indore. A short performance was given by the members of the Samaj as is usual with this annual function.

The president-elect delivered a lengthy speech in which she ably put forth the present condition of women and their opportunity to help their brothers in the uplift of masses.

LECTURE ON "HINDUISM."

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Prof. S. V. Phadnis, will deliver his second lecture on "Hinduism" today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Association, when all are cordially invited to attend. The subject being:—Hinduism as propounded by Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi?

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be closed on Wednesday the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. on account of Working Committee's Meeting.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third adjourned monthly meeting of the council of management will be held at the Committee's office on Saturday the 26th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AN APPEAL.

The Congress year commenced from the 1st January 1924 and the work of enrolling members for the new year has to be started afresh and with vigious. All Congress members who had paid their fees last year are requested to pay four annas subscription for the new year and renew their membership. Those who are not members are requested to pay their subscription fees and sign the creed at the office of this Ward Committee.

Though Congress workers are going to pay house to house visits, it behoves all patriotic minded people not to wait for any workers to come to them but to go to the Congress office direct, sign the form and pay the subscription and thus help the Congress organisation to carry on their incessant propaganda work by supplying them with sinews of war.

Volunteers are also requested to pay a visit to this Committee's office and help the Committee in enrolling members.

INTERCESSION AND APPRECIATION.

A PARSI FUNCTION.

A meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhi will be held at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when short addresses will be delivered by Messrs. H. P. Mody, S. K. Bomanji, Byramji Jeejibhoy, Faredoon Dadachanji, K. S. Talyarkhan, etc and Mrs. Jaiga Petit will preside.

Official and Personal

H. E. The Governor of Bihar and Lady Wheeler who are guests of the Governor of the U. P. leave Lucknow on circle next—(A. P.)

Her Excellency Lady Wilson visited the National Baby Week Centre at the Bhatia Hospital, Bori Bunder on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson presided at the opening ceremony of the Indian Economic Conference at the University Convocation Hall on the 22nd morning.

TO FATHERS & MOTHERS

Bombay Baby Week.

(President: H. E. LADY WILSON, who has kindly consented to visit all the Centres.)

EXHIBITION, ENTERTAINMENT LECTURES.

ADMISSION FREE.

24th January GIRGAUM.

VANITA VISHRAM AND MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL.

25th January BYCULLA.
IMAMWADA, BYCULLA.

26th and 27th January PAREL.
DAMODAR THACKERSEY HALL,
Elphinstone Road, PAREL.

27th January DADAR.

ANTONIO DE SILVA SCHOOL, DADAR.

SAVE THE BABY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS 4th floor, Navsari Buildings Fort, Bombay.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED.

IN

MARBLES, TILES,
ASBESTOS-SHEETS .
CEMENT, ETC. . .

PRICES LOWEST

Apply

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.

Mill, Ewri Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

Nagindas & Maneklal,

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

50, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle. Fort,
BOMBAY

Telephone No. 2560.

INSURE AGAINST

FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
BURGLARY
ACCIDENT
SICKNESS &
ALL OTHER RISKS

WITH

THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
CHAIRMAN
SIR DORAB J. TATA, KT.
HEAD OFFICE
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1924.

(684th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

LENIN.

It is a curious coincidence that at the moment when Labour comes into power in England there passes away from this world one of the most dominating personalities of all time, who has done more to raise the status and increase the power of the man of toil than any single individual in history. Lenin is dead, but his name will live longer than all the names of those who, in his life opposed him. He has been feared by some, revered and almost adored by others. His character has been variously protrayed by critics according to their own personal prejudices and preconceptions, but on one point everyone is agreed that the secret of the almost miraculous power that Lenin wielded lay in his indomitable will to persist along a direct and single-minded course—the will to go forward with life in one hand and reputation in the other,—and his tremendous intellect. The history of Russia during the last five years is the history of the working of that will. and the experiments of that intellect with human material on a grand scale. Nearly every Government in Europe has chosen to present a false picture of this history and of its maker to its subjects. In fact, in all modern history there has never been a case of the suppression of truth so general and so successful as the suppression of the truth about Bolshevism. And the suppression has been so unnecessary. In spite of the rapidity and confusion of the Russian revolutionary movement, it would have been perfectly possible to exhibit a fairly drawn picture of its character and history. For the Bolsheviks are neither angels nor devils but merely bold and able men carrying out with great skill unique experiment. Truth would have done justice to Bolshevism as a Utopia of social democracy, described the simplicity of its followers, and the Spartan devotion of many of its chiefs without disguising the cruelties of the Reign of Terror. Instead, Western Powers and their propagandist Press pictured Bolshevism as a fabulous monster, exaggerated its vices or invented them while entirely concealing or perverting its reconstructive ideas. The motive behind the blackening of Bolshevism by the Western Powers was clear. It was to justify their own unholy alliance with the Russian reaction and their resort to the cruel and indiscriminate weapon of the Blockade.

The plea of the "murderous hand" of Lenin and his followers has been offered to justify the war upon and the boycott of Russia both of which have had dubious results for the peace and freedom of Europe It is, as we have said, not necessary to minimise the Reign of Terror to presen the truth about Lenin and Soviet Russia. The barbarities of the Russian Revolution are indisputable, though they have been exaggerated. But the atrocities were certainly not a part of the doctrine, but the result of the barbarism and ignorance which had lingered in Russia under the long obscurantism of Tsardom. And if atrocities are to be added up, who shall ever balance the sum between "Whites," whom the Western Powers helped and encouraged, and "Reds" or who shall ever estimate the indescribable cruelties and the unrecorded slaughters which have accompanied internal or national outbreaks in many parts of the world? And it has never been suggested that Lenin or the other leading exponents of Bolshevism have been directly or personally responsible for the atrocities committed by "Reds." And, finally, the limited Red Terror was of brief duration and less sanguinary than the Finish White Terror and it was quickly followed by a reconstructive movement—a fact which has been deliberately ignored by "propagandists" and scare-mongers. But truth cannot long be suppressed. Those who do not believe in abandoning the slower methods of democracy and popular agitation cannot, indeed, accept the philosophy of the Bolsheviks who have a complete theory according to which Communism is to be established everywhere, as it has been in Russia, by the dictatorship of an energetic minority because it is impossible to convert the majority while all the great weapons of propaganda, especially education and press, are in the hands of the capitalists. Disinterested critics while recognising the strength of this argument point out that where it fails is in the attempt to show that Communism, in any stable or desirable form, can be brought about by the dictatorship of a minority or to disprove that the minority will not misuse its powers. But whatever the defects of the doctrine—and the later modifications summed up in the New Economic Policy replacing "the single economic plan" which experience compelled Lenin to adopt showed that he and his colleagues were alive to them—the outstanding facts remain that essentially it is an idealistic one, that the mass of the Russian proletariat have seen it as such and that its leading exponents have been men whose personal idealism has been above question or criticism. And Lenin was the most outstanding figure among them. Fanatic he was, but his disinterested sincerity and that of his co-workers have been apparent in all that they have done. The pity of it is that the blockade of truth organised by Western Powers has kept the world ignorant of the good and constructive work done by them.

Considering the hostility of the world which the Bolsheviks have had to face the work done is marvellous. Under Lenin's inspiration the Soviet Government has succeeded not only in the military but in the economic organisation of Russia. True, it has sacrificed many of its own principles, but it has provided the people with work and food and from the point of view of the Russian workman it has justified itself; in a word, has shown that it can govern. Struggling with war, disease and famine, it has none-the-less done for science and education what, according to the testimony of a French savant, no Government has even attempted since the French Revolution and in giving the lands to the peasants it has to its credit an achievement comparable only with the liberation of the serfs. But its greatest achievement is the conviction that it has gradually brought home to the world that it must adjust itself to the permanence of the Soviet system in Russia. In the beginning of 1920 the Supreme Council decided to permit trade with Russia on a limited scale and in 1921 Britain took the first considerable step towards re-establishing relations between Europe and Russia by making the Trade Agreement—a step which was the logical outcome of the renunciation of the disastrous policy of intervention; and now the leading world politicians realise that on the restoration of intercourse with Russia the future of Europe depends. Lenin needs no better tribute than this belated return of sanity in the counsels of Europe to his great work which has been accomplished in spite of constant civil and foreign wars, not to speak of the devastations of famine. Tyrant he may have been, but he was a disinterested tyrant, animated by pure altruism and an incomparable idealism. He and his immediate co-workers had no private ends to serve and no one has ever accused them of making money out of their position. In Mr. Bullit's account we read of Lenin, the "arch-fiend," governor of Russia, living on one scanty meal a day and 1700 dollars a year, a tenth of the price of Mr. Churchill's motor car. This single fact lent to his Government a moral strength which was incalculable. If the Bolsheviks have sinned against Russia it is for the Russian people, and no-one else to judge, and the Russian people, who hav passed through such a fiery ordeal in the last ten years, are to-day mourning for the death of Nicolai Lenin as for great disaster.

THE NEW CABINET.

A Labour Government has at last come into office and the first Labou Ministry has been formed. The personnel of the new Cabinet contains few surprises since most of the appointment were foreshadowed. In view of the importance of foreign affairs and the want of a Labour leader sufficiently experienced in that field, it was natural that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald should combine the premiership with the foreign Secretaryship. For one thing, this combination of two functions in one hand will prevent those pathetic contradictions in Britain's foreign policies which, under Mr. Lloyd George and his successors, have undermined the prestige of Britain all over the world. Nor are the appointments of Messrs. Clynes, Henderson and Thomas any more surprising. They are all moderate trade-union leaders, and were naturally expected to hold office in the first Labour Government. Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. Sidney Webb are two representatives of middle class Socialist mind and have all along effectively helped to mould the aims and methods of the British Labour Party. Lord Haldane has long been known for his advanced radical views and has been marked out as the first Lord Chancellor in a Labour Government. The most astonishing ministerial appointment, however, that of Lord Chelmsford as First Lord of the Admiralty. A few months back no one—not even, probably, Lord Chelmsford himself—had any notion that his Lordship had Socialist leanings. In fact, his Lordship's Viceroyalty in India showed him to be not even a Liberal of the Ripon type but a Curzonian reactionary without the Curzonian aptitude or vigour. His Rowlatt Act has been the source of most of the troubles that have ensued and yet such a man is given a place in a Cabinet which is to give a new orientation to Governmental policy and to introduce new human values in politics! But the compromises and expediencies of British party politics make anything possible—even the conversion of an ex-Viceroy to Socialist faith.

The most important consideration about the new Secretary of State for India is that he is not Col. Wedgwood. That in itself is a significant fact which should not fail to convey its moral to the Liberals in India who have manifested such a touching faith in the capacity of British Labour to free India from her thraldom. But, however keen their disappointment, the reason for this discovery of a new Secretary of State for India is plain. In the first place, Col. Wedgwood had been, unlike most other Labour leaders, quite outspoken and frank in his views on Indian affairs. Even though he is opposed to Non-Cooperation, he has spoken words in Parliament which most of the Indian Liberals—kith and kin of Non-Cooperators—never dared to utter. He had, in a sense, committed himself in respect of India and had become almost an ally of the Swarajists. He was too pronounced in his opinions and was, therefore, passed over in favour of a man comparatively little known in India and holding a less definite position in relation to Indian politics. Few people in India, indeed, know Sir Sidney Olivier. He is a Fabian of long standing and has had considerable experience in Colonial administration. He was one of the men instrumental in exposing the Belgian Congo atrocities and more recently he has strongly condemned General Smuts' masterly inactivity in regard to the massacre of natives in British South-West Africa. Though progressive in his views, Sir Sidney is an able bureaucrat of the Fabian type and we doubt whether his Indian policy will be as bold as even Col. Wedgwood's might have been. Anyhow Sir Sidney Olivier has yet to make good his claim to the Indian Secretaryship.

We do not mean to prejudge the issues or pass a premature verdict on the Indian policy of Labour. But lest we may be blamed for having a pessimistic bias, we may as well mention that our criticisms on the Labour attitude towards India have derived additional strength from the special message sent by the new Premier to "The Hindu" which we publish in another column. As an index to the mentality of the new Labour Government, it is an interesting document. As a study in statesmanship it is an impossible performance. Mr. Macdonald's message reveals no imaginative understanding of the fundamentals of the Indian problem, no knowledge of the widespread and deep feelings of resentment at grievous national wrongs. He condemns the revolutionary mood and methods of wrecking but he does not enquire into the conditions that brought about that mood. Surel the Indian people are not so perverse as to be indignant without some reason. To condemn revolutionary tactics—though Non-Cooperation is not revolutionary in the ordinary sense of the term for it is not destructive—without seeking to discover the cause that led to their adoption smack rather of a rhetorician than a statesman. But Mr. Macdonald attempts to explain away the reactionary tendencies at work in England on the ground of the revolutionary mood in India! Well, let him go a step further still and find out the causes of the revolutionary mood existing in India. He will find that it is due to those reactionary policies which are the logical outcome of a bureaucratic system. At present Mr. Macdonald refuses to face those facts and though his refusal may surprise some optimistic souls it does not surprise us in the least. For we have had few illusions about the possible benefits to India that could accrue from a Labour Government.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Economic Conference.

The seventh session of the Indian Economic Conference was opened formally on Tuesday last, by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. The Economic Conference is potentially capable of doing extremely valuable work on the lines of the British Association, for example; but if the tendency to excessive officialisation discernible in the present conference is allowed to develop, we apprehend the gravest possible risks to the future of the Conference. The presidential address of Sir M. Visveswaraya is what might be expected from an eminent man of affairs. He did very well to lay stress at the outset upon the most unsatisfactory state of this country's economic statistics, when he pointed out that "the money value of the production from agriculture by villages or districts is not known to the provincial governments." It was an unhappy, if an understandable, compliment of the season for the President to remark that "nobody, except perhaps the Professors of the Sydenham College, go into these root questions" for it ignores the work of other men. Not only are we unaware of any professors of that estimable institution, the Sydenham College, having tackled as yet those "root facts," but the obligations of Government service would prevent, under the present conditions, any frank and honest attempt at such a study, without the student being immediately called upon to account for his boldness. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has exposed, with inevitable brevity, the hollowness of the insulting pronouncement of late Governor, when he astounded his hearers at the opening of the Associated Chambers' Conference by the observation that "the more closely the situation is examined the more amazed does the student become, not at India's poverty but at her prosperity and wealth." We commend such a touching faith in the President's speech to the attention of the conference and trust that, in the economic survey of the country now demanded in the Council of State by a resolution of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, facts will be brought to light which will for ever set to rest the ghost of such falsehoods which are propagated for their own purposes by men like Sir George Lloyd.

Need for Protection.

"We miss in this country" the President also pointed out, "the equipment and many of the measures usually found in the Dominions and progressive countries to protect or promote their economic interests." The suggestions he has made with regard to the improvements of the already established Boards of Industries in the country will demand increasing attention, in proportion as the country becomes organised for production, which even the official apologist of "India in 1922-23" has to admit is not the fact. There may be some difference of opinion, perhaps, with the president when he says that there is room for 300 more cotton mills in India, or that we must organise to manufacture cotton for purposes of export, presumably after we have captured our own market; but there can be not a shadow of such difference of opinion when he added that "from the close inquiries I have made in foreign countries, especially Canada, the case for protection for the steel industry in India is fully established on general grounds." No wonder he regards the inquiry before the Tariff Board as a superfluity, for "under similar conditions no Dominion, no civilised country in those days would hesitate one moment to protect this basic industry." Sir M. Visvesvaraya referred very briefly to the need for shipping and banking facilities, to the reform of the currency system and exchange regulation, to the provision of extension of technical or commercial education—subjects of intense immediate interest to this country, in which the greatest political issues are indissolubly involved, and yet from the discussion of which by professional economists we are told it would be necessary to exclude any political bias. The papers presented to the Conference, and the discussion that has already taken place or is to take place upon them, embrace a variety of subjects, and are of a varying level of strength in reasoning and perception; but unless the truth of the sage observation of Mr. J. A. Wadia is understood: that though we belong to the British Empire, the Empire does not belong to us, it is unlikely that the utility of such discussions and gatherings will be felt or appreciated. The Economic Conference would probably have been of more material service had it discussed thoroughly one or two subjects of outstanding importance, such as the taxable capacity of the country, for example, or the economic size of agricultural holdings, in place of the medley of subjects tabled before it; but even as it is, we hope the lesson of its discussions will not be lost upon the powers-that-be.

An Arbitrary Decision.

The Governor of Bengal is reported to have disallowed the following resolution, of which notice had been given by Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bose, Swarajist member of the Council, "on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government":—

"This Council recommends to the Government:—

(1) to request the Secretary of State for India by cable and the Governor-General in Council to take steps for the introduction of a Bill in Parliament amending the Government of India Act, 1919, in order to establish full responsible government in the Presidency of Bengal;

(2) to inform the Council of the steps taken in pursuance of the first part of the Resolution and the communication, if any, received from the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General in Council before the budget of 1924-25 is presented to this Council."

The Rule under which the Governor has disallowed the resolution runs as follows:—"22. The Governor may, within the period of notice, disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local government, and, if he does so, the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business." The Rule does not require the Governor to explain in what way the subject matter of the disallowed resolution "is not primarily the concern of the local government," but takes it for granted that he will excercise his discretion in a reasonable way. But turning to the resolution which has just been disallowed by Lord Lytton, one is at a loss to understand how the Governor considers the amendment of the constitution of the local Council to be a matter of no concern to the local government. If anybody is vitally concerned in the matter it is or should be the local legislature. It would be a perversion of language to assert that the reform of its own legislature is a matter of no concern to either the local government or the members of the Council. If it is contended that Parliament is the only body entitled to amend the constitution of the Bengal Council, it may be pointed out that Mr. Bose's resolution does not seek to usurp the authority of Parliament, but is only an expression of opinion, or a recommendation to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, that the time has come for the amendment of the constitution of the Council and amplification of its powers. If the Council is powerless to express such an opinion what is the earthly utility of such a body? If a local Council cannot discuss its own constitutions, how could the Legislative Assembly discuss its constitution and recommend revision of the Government of India Act earlier than 1929, as it did two years ago? The disallowance of Mr. Basu's resolution is clearly arbitrary and unconstitional.

THE ONE CURSE.

BY P. R LELE

Swami Sraddhanand says:—

"I am no longer the President of the Agra Suddhi Sabha. . . I am free to devote myself to the uplift and protection of untouchables. . . Then I shall tour throughout Gujarat for another fortnight, after which I go to the Central Provinces, my object being to study the condition of so-called untouchables and appeal for their uplift, as well as press for Hindu Sanghatan by pointing out the social disabilities of "Hindus."

The best thing that the Cocanada Congress did was the appointment of a Khaddar Board to keep office for three years. It has been made absolutely immune from harm that some P. C. C.s may be inclined to cause, owing its existence to a special and specific resolution of the paramount body itself. The next best piece of news is this message of Swami Sraddhanand who is now "free to devote himself to the uplift of untouchables" and means to do so. These two facts are the unmistakable signs to a hopeful mind of the coming of the Mahatma, even as the twilight is of the sunrise. By now, it is admitted all over India except the Central Provinces (Marathi) and Berar, that Swaraj is impossible for Indians to attain so long as they treat one fifth of their own kith and kin as worse than dogs and cattle. In a particular issue of "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi said in 1921 that not only was Swaraj unattainable in one year, but even in a hundred years so long as untouchability remained in India. The great friend of India and at once the most sincere and effective advocate of Indians overseas, Mr. C. F. Andrews has condemned this curse of untouchability as the "colour bar" in India, against the existence of which in Colonies and Dominions we Indians are so indignantly protesting. If the wish of Indians to have Swaraj were unanimous Mr. Andrews said, there was no force in England to keep it from coming or rather "being," but it could, in reality, not be unanimous, so long as a fifth of the Indian population was submerged below the ordinary human level.

Admitted as this is verbally, there is no item of the Constructive programme which is less worked than "the removal of untouchability." There are occasionally made some speeches and some attempts which touch the outskirts of the problem. Bardoli was in general thrown into the background, and this least popular but most momentous item was completely clouded. Some three months after Mahatma's imprisonment (which I hope is coming to an early end), Swami Sraddhanand got the A. P. C. C. to adopt a resolution authorising him to raise a separate "anti-untouchability fund" of five lakhs. Wrong as it was to refuse to pay money out of the large sums that were available then, it was thought possible for a man of such energy and moral force as Swamiji to raise the authorised fund and push on the campaign for the uplift of the depressed. The country was, however, diverted by the roaming C. D. Enquiry Committee and nothing was heard of Swamiji's further activities. The Congress gave the quietus (at least in theory) to the Council craze at Gaya and shortly after Gaya, we heard the stentorian voice of the Swamiji broadcasting the glad tidings that as politicians were unfit to reuplift the Depressed, the venerable Swamiji was going to give up politics and devote all his energy to that cause. Hopes were raised high in the minds of all followers of Mahatma only to be dashed to pieces by Swamiji's taking up the Suddhi business.

Now comes the glad tidings that Swamiji is "no longer the President of the Agra Suddhi Sabha and free to devote himself to the uplift of untouchables." Great events cast their indications before and we always believe that favourable circumstances prepare the ground for the advent of a prophet. As if to show to Mahatma, that, foolish and wasting as we were, we have again plucked courage and begun business, the Khaddar Board is going about, Dr. P. C. Ray is organising the production of Khaddar in Bengal and Swami Sraddhanand is taking up the cause of the submerged.

Whether by observation or by instinct, Swamiji detected the truth even last year that politicians could not uplift the submerged. How debasing politics is can be seen from the casual expression of so sterling a sufferer, the uncrowned King of Punjab, Lala Lajpatrai, that the spirit of suffering could not be counted as a "force." He explained what he meant and we are so willing to accept the explanation because it is so consistent with his lifelong

(Continued on page 8.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(BY TELEPHONE.)

Our Poona correspondent telephoned at noon on Wednesday:

Mahatmaji slept for eight hours last night. The following bulletin was issued by Col. Maddock at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday:

"Mr. Gandhi continues to make satisfactory progress."

FEELS MUCH BETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

Mahatmaji feels much more comfortable, brighter and stronger to-day. The temperature was normal all the day. He slept for a few minutes by day and took a good quantity of milk. He also took some essence of coffee and cocoa with grapes and oranges. Amongst the visitors were Messrs. Damle, Altekar and Shivjibhai.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE

MR. JAYAKAR'S NOTICE OF MOTION IN COUNCIL

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay:—

"To The Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council; Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Please take notice that I shall move the following resolution during the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which commences its sitting on the 18th February 1924:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the unexpired period of the sentence of Mr. Gandhi be remitted and that he be released immediately."

Mr. Mulji Dullabhji Ved has sent the following message to the new Premier—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald:—"India Awaits Gandhi's immediate release".

DELHI'S TRIBUTE TO COL. MADDOCK

The Secretary, Arya Kumar Sabha, Delhi, has sent the following message to Colonel Maddock at Sassoon Hospital, Poona:—

"We beg to express heartfelt gratitude for your decisive, courageous, sympathetic and timely aid to the soul of India, Mahatma Gandhi. May God pour his choicest gifts on you! You have acted as a true Englishman and rendered magnificent service to India and England. Please convey reverent greetings to Mahatmaji Long live Bapuji".

HUNGARY'S FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

LEAGUE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS LOAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A Sub-Committee of the League of Nations has concluded its work as regards the financial reconstruction of Hungary by unanimously accepting the loan proposal. This will be forwarded to the Reparations Commission for approval. The loan will be for 250 million gold crowns to be used in two and a half years, and repayable in 20 years, during which time the Treaty charges will be limited. The League will appoint a non-Allied General Controller of certain securities on which the Reparations Commission will raise liens to be pledged for the service of the loan. The terms of the protocol which has been drawn up as regards the political conditions of the loan provide that there shall be no political disturbances between Hungary and other nations.—Reuter.

ERADICATION OF LEPROSY

APPEAL TO EMPIRE FOR £250.000

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Lord Chelmsford will personally broadcast a wireless appeal from the London station of the Broadcasting Company for a quarter million sterling on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Association. It is stated there are 300,000 lepers in the British Empire of whom 200,000 are in India and 80,000 in South Africa. A cure has now been found and it is wished to make it available for every leper in the Empire. The Prince of Wales has become the patron of the Association.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

San Francisco.—English proftssional golfer Havers and Ockenden, on Monday defeated the Americans Sarazen, (professional,) and John Black, (Amateur), by one up over 36 holes.—Reuter.

Owing to heavy weather it is feared the "Tacoma" will be battered beyond hope.—Reuter.

Mr. Clive, who has been engaged on the investigation of political conditions in the Bavarian Palatinate reached London this evening and proceeded to the Foreign Office. —B.O.W.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the living of St. Nicholas Hereford to Rev. G. M. Gough of Lahore.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

18522

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

MRS. NAIDU PRESIDES OVER CONGRESS.

RECALL OF GOVERNOR URGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASSA, Jan. 22.

The fifth session of the Congress was over yesterday. Sarojinidevi kept the large audience of six thousand Indians, including wealthy merchants, landlords and respectable women, spell-bound for two hours. Important resolutions were passed, notably that of the recall of the Governor which was moved by Mr. Varma, ex-member of the Executive Council and seconded by Mr. Shamsuddeen, ex-member of the Legislative Council and non-payment of the poll tax as a protest against the policy of the White Paper. An appeal was made for funds for propaganda purposes and the same was liberally subscribed. It resulted in the collection on the spot of nearly forty thousand shillings. Great enthusiasm prevails and people are determined to carry the resolutions through at all costs. Kenya Indians urge their compatriots to sink differences and close up the ranks.

PROMINENT SIND WORKER SENTENCED.

MR SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID GETS 1 YEAR S. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Jan. 22.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid, Secretary Sindh Provincial Khilafat Committee, Vice-president, Sindh Provincial Congress Committee and, editor "Alwahid" has been sentenced to one year simple imprisonment for refusal to furnish security under section 108 for an alleged seditious speech delivered on 23rd November at Hyderabad (Sind), A sub-inspector and a longhand police reporter were the only witnesses. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid asked a fortnight's time to submit a statement but was offered only half an hour. In his statement to the press Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid denied having used the abusive language attributed to him, one of the worst passages not being found in the longhand report of the sub-inspector. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid returned in June last after two years imprisonment. He had also suffered internment for about 3 years during war time.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE DISASTER.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Mr. K. B. Das Gupta, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, concluded to-day the case in which Nagendranath Sinha, builder and contractor, was prosecuted on a charge a careless supervision in the construction of a portion of the Calcutta Mahimeran Orphanage which collapsed on June 26th 1923, killing 41 inmates and injuring 31 others. The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the accused although he had never entered an Engineering College advertised himself as an engineer and was entrusted with the new construction of the third story. It rained heavily on the 24th and 25th June and on the 26th the disaster took place. In the opinion of the city architects the collapse was due to a partial removal of two walls and lack of consideration of the old condition of the first and second floors. The materials used were bad and there was weakness in the pillars. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act and having regard to the terrible consequences of his act sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' further imprisonment.

FOR SECURING SETTLEMENT

REQUEST FOR A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 23.

The Executive of the Locomotive Engineers' Union has decided to request railway managers to arrange a conference with the object of securing a settlement.—Reuter.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan.23.

Excepting a slight improvement due to the organisation of men available, the strike situation yesterday was not ameliorated. The essential food and mail traffic was maintained but passenger services throughout the country were dislocated.

In South Wales coal export is practically at a standstill.

The managers have agreed to meet the Locomotive engineers to-day.—Reuter.

STERLING ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Sterling on New York declined to 4.20¼, the lowest for two years to-day. This is attributed to nervousness over the political situation and heavy imports from America It finally closed at 4. 20¼. French franks were 94.95.—Reuter.

LABOUR CABINET,

SOME SURPRISING APPOINTMENTS.

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MR. MACDONALD'S AUDIENCE WITH KING.

COMPOSITION OF THE CABINET.

LORD CHELMSFORD A BIG SURPRISE.

The following Cabinet appointments are officially announced:—

The Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.
The Colonial Minister—Mr. J. H. Thomas.
The Secretary of State for India—Sir Sydney Olivier.
The First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Chelmsford.
The Secretary of State for War—Mr. Stephen Walsh.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Haldane.
The Chancellor of Exchequer—Mr. Philip Snowden.
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. J.R.Clynes
Lord President of the Council—Lord Parmoor.
The Minister for Home Affairs—Mr. Arthur Henderson.
The Minister for Labour—Mr. Thoma Shaw.
The Postmaster-General—Mr. Vernor Hartshorn.
The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Col. Josiah Wedgwood.
The First Commissioner of Works—Mr. F. E. W. Jewett.
The Air Minister—Brigadier-General C. B. Thomson.
The President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Sidney Webb.
The Health Minister—Mr. John Wheatley.
The Minister for Scotland—Mr. William Adamson.—Reuter.
The Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Noel Buxton.
The President of Board of Education— Mr. C. P. Treveleyan.
Reuter (London) Wireless message states that Mr. Robert Richards has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

MR. MACDONALD'S AUDIENCE WITH KING.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Much public interest was taken in the fateful Cabinet meeting, this morning which assembled at ten o'clock. A large crowd gathered in Downing Street, including a number of Press Photographers, who watched the arrival and departure of the Ministers, several of whom obligingly posed for their photographs to be taken. Among these were Lord Curzon who affected a particularly happy smile.

The Cabinet broke up at 25 minutes past eleven, when Mr. Baldwin motored to Buckingham Palace, tendered his resignation and advised His Majesty to summon, Mr. Macdonald who arrived at the Palace at noon, accompanied by Mr. Clynes, Mr Thomas and other Labour leaders. Shortly after their arrival, the King held a Council at which it is understood Mr. Macdonald and other Labour Leaders who were not already Privy Councillors were sworn in as members of the Council. Mr. Macdonald's audience with His Majesty lasted an hour.—Reuter.

"GOOD OLD MAC."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. Macdonald, leaving the Palace, was cheered by a body of Labour Members, who had assembled at the gate and hailed the Premier with the cries of "Good Old Mac". Labour leaders posed for photographs outside the Palace gates, after which the crowd escorted them to their car, which was held up at the moment by enthusiastic demonstrators.

On the contrary, Mr. Baldwin's departure from the Palace was not noticed except for one man, shouting: "Good luck to you, Sir," which Mr. Baldwin smilingly acknowledged. —Reuter.

KING APPROVES CABINET.

OXFORD, Jan. 22.

Events moved rapidly to-day following the defeat of the Conservative Government last night.

At half past ten this morning the Last Conservative Cabinet was held and an hour later Mr. M. Baldwin was tendering the resignation of Government to the King at Buckingham Palace. At noon Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labour Leader, was received by His Majesty. He was accompanied by Mr Thomas. Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson and his chief colleagues The King invited Mr. Macdonald to form a Government and the Labour Leader undertook the task. Mr. Macdonald was then sworn as Privy Councillor.

His audience lasted about an hour.

When the House of Commons met Mr. Baldwin announced the resignation of Government, adding that the Ministers would retain their seats until the new appointments had been made. He moved that the House adjourn till February 12th, explaining that this date was arrived at to suit the convenience of the incoming Government. The motion was adopted and the House dispersed.

At five o'clock Mr. Macdonald had a second audience with the King and it was afterwards announced that His Majesty had approved the personnel of Government submitted by the new Premier.

It is understood that the outgoing Ministers and incoming Ministers will exchange seals of office to-morrow.—B. O. W.

MR. MACDONALD PLEADS FOR PATIENCE.

LONDON, Jan.23.

A private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour members presided over by Mr. Macdonald has appointed a committee to consider the organisation of the party and the best method of maintaining the contact of the Government with the rest of the party. Mr. Macdonald eloquently pleaded for patience and forbearance.—Reuter.

LORD CEELMSFORD'S APPOINTMENT THE GREATEST SURPRISE

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The announcement of the constitution of Mr. Macdonald's Cabinet, came quite unexpectedly. It was made within two hours of the Prime Minister obtaining the Royal approval of the appointment. This he sought in the course of a second visit to the palace during the day when he kissed the hands on appointment.

"THE GREATEST SURPRISE."

Most of the appointments as allotted had been anticipated, but the greatest surprise was caused by the inclusion of Lord Chelmsford which was kept a dead secret. His name was never even mentioned among the possible Ministers previously.—Reuter.

LABOUR CABINET.

SYMPATHETIC RECEPTION BY PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 23

On the whole the personnel of the first Labour Government meets with a remarkably sympathetic reception. It is noteworthy that even the extreme Conservative organs are silent regarding the predictions of a disaster. Papers generally, including the Rothermere, the Beaverbrook and the anti-Socialist press, give blessing to the new experiment. To a large degree the Labour Government's popularity is undoubtedly due to the diverse and well-balanced nature of the Ministry comprising Trade-Unionists and intelligentsia in somewhat equal proportions and a good leavening of experienced administrators several of whom are new accessions to the Labour ranks such as Lord Chelmsford, who is still nominally a Conservative peer, while, except Mr. Wheatley, who is probably a hostage for the good behaviour of the Clyde extremists, the complexion of the Ministry is decidedly moderate. Surprise is expressed at the non-inclusion of women but amends for this will probably be found in the list of Under-Secretaries. Mr. Macdonald's list necessitates at least one new Peerage in conformity with the law requiring at least one Secretary of State to sit in the House of Lords. This will probably be Sir Sydney Olivier.—Reuter.

CHORUS OF APPROVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The "Daily Herald" says: "To-day begins a most difficult and most dangerous

(Continued on next page.)

NICOLAI LENIN.

DEATH DUE TO PARALYSIS

ALL RUSSIAN COUNCIL TO CONTINUE WORK:

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A Soviet communique states Lenin died in the hills near Moscow. His health had recently been considerably improved, but his condition suddenly worsened last night, and he lost consciousness dying of paralysis of the respiratory centres. The All Russian Council will continue Lenin's work, and says the "Soviet Government stands firm at its post, watchful over the conquests of the prolstarian revolution." The body will lie in state in Moscow till the funeral on January 26th. —Reuter.

DEBTS TO BRITAIN

GOVT. URGED TO APPROACH FRANCE AND ITALY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have adopted a resolution urging Government to approach the French and Italian Governments in regard to their debts to Britain.—Reuter

DRAFT OF LIQUOR TREATY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Embassy at Washington has been authorised to communicate to the American Government the draft of the Liquor Treaty, as approved by the British and Dominion Governments. It is understood the Treaty entitles the United States to search a vessel within one hour's steam or sail from the shore.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY.

OXFORD, Jan. 22

The British Dominions and India have all notified the Home Government of their agreement with the draft of the Anglo-American liquor treaty. The British Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to communicate the draft to the United States Government and its signature may be expected shortly. Under the terms of the American constitution it is necessary for the treaty to be ratified by the United States Senate. —B.O.W.

RHINELAND RAILWAYS.

REASON OF DELAY IN REACHING AGREEMENT.

OXFORD, Jan. 22

In the best informed British Circles, it is emphasised that the delay in reaching a definite arangement in regard to Rhineland Railways can in no sense be attributed to action nor lack of action by the British authorities. Actually, the negotiations which had proceeded between the British occupation authorities and the representatives of the Franco-Belgian Regie, including Monsieur Breaud, were concluded on December 14th, the British Government undertaking to persuade the Germans to accept the terms that had been agreed upon. This had been done when some days later Breaud apparently on instructions, produced a number of fresh proposals having the effect of procuring for the Regie, further political and financial advantages. It is pointed out that the agreement of December 14th in which the needs of the Regie had been effectually and even generously met would remove all congestion on railways of which the French complain. Its operation has been impeeded solely by the French themselves withholding approval from the agreement already signed by the Regie epresentatives.—B.O.W.

SHIPBUILDING FIGURES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Thirty per cent. lower tonnage was launched by the British shipbuilding yards in 1923 than in any peace year since 1892, states the Lloyd's Register of Shipping, namely, 645,000 tons, being a decrease of 385,000 tons compared with 1922 representing 39.2 per cent. of world's output in 1923 compared with 41.8 per cent. in 1922 and 58 per cent. in 1913. 1,643,000 tons were launched all over the world in 1923, being a reduction of 824,000 tons compared with 1922 and new fewer than 5,250,000 tons compared with the record year of 1919. 2,444,000 tons were being built all over the world on December 31st being a reduction of 510,000 tons compared with twelve months previously.—Reuter.

STABLISHMENT OF GOLD BANK IN GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—A communique says the Experts Committee has arrived at the conclusion that an independent gold bank should be established in Germany with the co-operation of foreign capital.—Reuter.

S S CLAN CUMMING IN COLLISION

LONDON, Jan. 22

A message from Glasgow states the steamer "Clan Cumming", bound from India, collided with a barge in the river, and proceeded to the dock with the fore peak full of water. No. 1 hold was leaking from the collision, and 400 tons of general cargo in it were slightly damaged.—Reuter.

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson who was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon from 1906 to 1911 is dead at the age of 74. —Reuter.

INDIA'S CURRENCY POLICY.

"IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF BRITAIN".

PLEA FOR A GOLD STANDARD

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

When the Economic Conference again met yesterday, Sir M. Visvesvaraya presiding, the first paper read out was on "The Government of India and its Currency Policy" by Professors P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi of Wilson College, Bombay. In the course of the paper it was stated that the policy of Government, ever since the first closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893, was based upon the fundamentally wrong assumption that the primary want of India in the matter of currency was fixity of exchange between the silver rupee and the gold coin in which she has to settle her foreign commercial transactions. The Chamberlain Committee asserted that the cardinal feature of the currency policy of the Government of India was "absolute security for the convertibility into sterling of so much of the internal currency as may at any moment be required for the settlement of India's external obligations." The only principle that should guide the policy was the possession of adequate quantities of gold to meet any unfavourable balance of trade. The whole history of currency measures since 1893, was founded upon the assumption that the soundness of the monetary system in the country was to be judged by the relative stability of a par of exchange between the rupee and the sovereign—the par being fixed by legislation at 1/4 and subsequently abandoned by legislation in favour of 2s. by considerations not entirely determined by the genuine desire to bring the legal ratio into a parity with the market ratio.

ADOPTION OF GOLD STANDARD.

The paper then mentioned that Great Britain had adopted a gold standard in the first quarter of the 19th century and by the end of that century the whole world, with the exception of China followed suit. The experience gained in the past in the world as a whole endorsed the verdict in favour of gold as the only substance to be used for money and the abandonment of silver for standard coins. Continuing the paper said:—

"But this apart, economic thought and economic practice as illustrated by the monetary systems of all civilised countries before the outbreak of war alike recognised the principle that the only satisfactory system of currency is one that rests on a gold basis—in other words an effective gold standard. Such a system involves in the first place that all values are to be measured in terms of a standard unit of gold defined by law, and that all other media of exchange which are simultaneously employed in the shape of token coins, paper money, cheques, bills of exchange and the rest are ultimately convertible into the standard coin; convertibility of all substitutes into the standard coins, requires free and open mints and a reserve of gold readily available for converting paper into the standard currency for internal purposes and for shipment abroad in case of external liabilities. A gold standard system does not necessarily involve only the use of gold coins for commercial transactions—the use of token coins and commercial paper money has long been familiar, and they have been known to circulate at their face value under wise limitations as to issue. An organised system of banking economises the use of gold for the purposes of internal currency even to a greater extent than token coins and paper money."

A POLICY OF BETRAYAL.

The writers then reviewed the currency policy of the Government which they stated was subordinated to the interests of Great Britain and said that gold standard required a mint for the free coinage of gold and instead of that the Government succeeded in introducing an artificial monetary unity whose face value was greater than its intrinsic value, thus reducing the savings of the people at one stroke by 40 per cent. and a measure which was intended to secure stability in price level brought about a violent disturbance. "To defend the Government of India policy on any other ground is to admit that the interests of India were intended to be sacrificed to the interests of British merchants and capitalists. But if one fact stands out more saliently than any other in the history of currency experiments in India it is this that the rate of exchange cannot be stabilised by Government regulations and manipulations." The paper went on to attack the policy of the Finance Member and said that recently the old plea that a higher rate of exchange was favourable to India was strutted forth in official circles, casting a shadow of coming events. It was stated that the events of the last few weeks pointed distinctly to the determination of Government to adhere to their policy of a "managed" currency. The intentions were evidenced in the first place in connection with the transfer of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve in India to London. At a time when with a favourable trade balance India should receive more gold Government thought it was superfluous. Secondly the old practice of selling council bills over and above the requirements of the Secretary of State and investing the proceeds in British securities was resumed with the return of favourable conditions, the sale of bills meaning the diminution of the resources of Government. Thus at

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

THE COLONISATION SCHEME.

REPORT OF B. G. DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The report of the British Guiana Deputation has just been published. The Deputation consisted of Dewan Bahadur P. Keshava Pillai as President and Mr. Keatinge, I.C.S., and Mr. V. N. Tiwary as members. In their report the President and Mr. Tiwary summarise their recommendations as follows:—

We consider that the climate and natural characteristics of British Guiana are such as to offer good opportunities for Indian immigration and great possibilities for Indian settlers to obtain fertile land and become substantial peasant farmers. At present, however, though unoccupied land is available to an almost unlimited extent, the physical conditions which govern the agricultural situation are such that it is hardly possible for ordinary settlers to take up land and cultivate it successfully immediately on arrival in the Colony.

We think that it would be possible to make available large areas of suitable land for the purpose of settlement why Indian agriculturists and to call into existence the organisation necessary for securing this result and giving the settlers the assistance, which they would need to overcome their initial difficulties. We consider the inauguration of such a scheme to be desirable though we are doubtful whether in the near future it would be possible for the Colony to find the large funds needed for opening up the inter-land and making it suitable for settlement.

THE HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Health conditions in the Colony are far from satisfactory, as is shown by the excess of deaths over births in several years. The problem of sanitation is intimately connected with the problems of drainage and the arrangements for the supply of pure drinking water. The improvement of sanitary conditions is in our opinion of prime importance. It would be to quote the words of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Clements, "sheer folly, indeed immoral to take steps to introduce immigrants into this Colony without at the same time taking the steps to keep them alive and in good health."

It is again a question of ways and means and we are not sure whether in these days of financial stringency, the Colony would be in a position to undertake measures for the improvement of sanitation on a large scale and commensurate with the requirements of the existing population. In these circumstances, we recommend that emigration to British Guiana should not be permitted until the health conditions there have materially improved.

The Government of British Guiana may take necessary steps to get the Declaratory Ordinances passed on the lines proposed by the Government of India, but what is of even greater importance is that steps should be taken to secure to the resident Indian population, fair and adequate representation in the Court of Policy and the Combined Court of Policy. We are opposed to this being effected either by nomination or communal representation. We have indicated in the section dealing with the political status of Indians, the lines on which action should be taken to remedy the present state of practical disfranchisement of the Indian community.

IN A MOST BACKWARD CONDITION" IN EDUCATION.

At the present time the community is from an educational point of view, in a most backward condition. The provisions of the existing Educational Ordinance should be given full effect to in the case of Indian children as is being done in regard to the children of other communities. The Government of India should represent to the Government of British Guiana that marriages celebrated according to Hindu or Mahomedan religion should be recognised as lawful. Hindus should also be allowed the right of cremating their dead. The existing housing arrangements on the estates are far from satisfactory and so far as the married immigrants are concerned they are more likely to affect the integrity of family life. The quality and supply of drinking water is not good and requires immediate attention.

The employment of children in Creole Gangs and several other legitimate grievances dealt with in the body of the report, from which labourers on the estate have been suffering for a long time should be attended to. To settle disputes regarding wages, steps should be taken to constitute a Board of Arbitration composed of members who, on account of their independence and impartiality, would be acceptable to both parties. The rate of wages at the present time is so low that an average worker cannot earn a living wage. For its present requirements the Colony has got an abundant supply of labour. Until this has been absorbed and the claims of the existing population to prior consideration in any scheme of land settlement have been fully satisfied, we think there should be no resumption of emigration to British Guiana.

As regards Repatriation we have dealt with the various point in the section relating to the subject and we recommend that the Government of India may take them into consideration for necessary action. The Indian community in British Guiana is unanimously opposed to the acceptance of the present scheme for the reasons given in the body of the report. We have no hesitation in recommending its rejection in its present form. It is merely tentative and does not contain definite terms, which British Guiana is willing and prepared to offer to immigrants from India. If and when the Government of British Guiana make a definite offer we would recommend that a satisfactory solution of the various points raised in the body of our report should a condition precedent to the consideration of that scheme. In order that the interests of Indian immigrants in British Guiana may be safeguarded, we would strongly urge that there be stationed in British Guiana an officer of the Government of India, who would watch over the interests of Indian immigrants and keep the Government of India informed of their condition. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of safeguarding the interests of Indian immigrants in Dutch Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. Under the New Emigration Act the Government of India can appoint such officers wherever they may deem it necessary. We expressly recommend that such an officer may be appointed as early as possible for Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad.

ARRANGEMENTS ON BOARD SHIPS.

The Government of British Guiana should be requested to arrange for more return ships in order to expedite the repatriation of those, who are anxious or entitled to come. Arrangements on board these return ships should be improved and greater regard shown for the comfort and convenience of the passengers. His Excellency the Governor told us that, owing to the present economic crisis he was not in favour of emigration from India being resumed till the end of 1924 and not even then, if steerages of an improved type have not been put up. The Indian community of British Guiana would not favour emigration from India until it is able to require time to settle down and to raise themselves from the prevailing state of depression and backwardness. They urge that the immediate resumption of emigration would agravate and prolong the existing evils.

The Hon. Mr. Luckhoo is strongly opposed to any emigration for at least another five years. Indians in British Guiana are strongly opposed to the acceptance by the Government of India of a purely labour scheme.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. G. Keatinge, in his report separately submitted, summarises his recommendations as follows:—

I consider that the climate and natural characteristics of British Guiana are such as to offer splendid opportunities for Indian Immigration and that there are likely to be great possibilities in the future for Indian settlers to obtain fertile land and become substantial peasant farmers. At present, however, though unoccupied land is available to an almost unlimited extent the physical and economic conditions which govern the agricultural situation are such that it is hardly possible for ordinary Indian immigrants to take up land and cultivate it with success immediately on arrival in the Colony. I believe that it would be quite possible to make available large areas of land for the purpose of settlement by Indian agriculturists and to call into existence the organisation necessary in order to secure this result and to give the settlers the assistance, which they would need to tide them over their initial difficulties. The inauguration of such a scheme would be very beneficial both to India and to British Guiana.

Though I recognise that any such scheme which contemplates that immigrants will have to work as labourers on arrival is less attractive than a scheme to settle them directly on the land, I would recommend that a regulated immigration of free labourers in families we permitted from India to British Guiana on terms of the natural outlined in the scheme presented to us by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, for purpose of engaging in paid labour in the first instance and of receiving reward grants of land after three years' service. The matter is one for negotiation. The number of labourers emigrating from India to British Guiana in any period needs to be carefully regulated with reference to the demand for labour and the level of real wages which exist in British Guiana at the time or are anticipated in the near future.

To effect the necessary adjustments and control I would recommend that the Immigration Department of British Guiana be strengthened so that it can undertake the duties of a labour bureau more effectively, collect and publish the requisite statistical information, act as a labour exchange and undertake arbitration in labour disputes. I would recommend that an officer of the Government of India be stationed in British Guiana whose duty it should be to watch over the interests of Indian immigrants and to keep the Government of India informed of the pertinent facts concerning their condition and status.

POLITICAL STATUS.

As regards political status Indians are on an equality with other races in the Colony, and the Colonial Government is prepared to pass an Ordinance binding their successors so far as may be possible, not to make any change in the constitution of the Colony, which will operate in such a way as to place the Indian community in a worse position than the rest of the population. I would not, however, recommend that any communal privileges be granted to Indians in the Colony or any regulations passed calculated to preserve them as a people apart from the rest of the inhabitants, since that would be likely to defeat the natural aspirations of the Indian community. Under the existing arrangements there is nothing to prevent the Indian community from controlling the political activities of the Colony if they wish to do so.

The reason why I am in favour of the re-opening of Indian immigration to British Guiana under conditions of the nature specified, is that I am convinced that the normal conditions of the Colony offer to Indians of many classes and occupations, opportunities for a far higher standard of living than India is able to offer them and opportunities to win through to competence and wealth such as they have not got in their own home. In this connection a fairly large number of men have been broken in the past, but the terms of the offer made by his Excellency the Governor with regard to reward grants of land for such as wish to settle in the Colony and for easier terms of repatriation for such as wish to return to India will do much to obviate this. As an additional safeguard I would recommend that the Colony should maintain a subsidised Farm Colony for unsuccessful men who have not gone under sufficiently to qualify for the poor house.

If Indian immigration is stopped altogether the effect on the labour supply of the Colony will be very serious for a time, and it is probable that many sugar estates will have to close down which will react very unfavourably on all in the Colony and on the Indian community more than any. In course of time the Colony would no doubt find other sources of labour, but the connection with India would gradually cease and the existing Indian community would in time become merged in the general population. If Indian immigration is again permitted and adequate development can be secured of such a nature as to attract the right class of settlers, Indians will in a short time predominate in the Colony and a prosperous Indian Colony will be created offering varied careers to Indians and profitable trade to India. Indeed it is not possible to foresee how far such development might not be pushed, for it is not only in British Guiana but in the surrounding countries to a far greater extent that vast areas lie waste and clamour for a population to take possession of the rich lands and to subdue them to agriculture by methods which none can display with greater effect than the skilful and industrious Indian cultivator.

So long as the Kenya betrayal stands and so long as India is not in a position adequately to protect her nationals abroad, emigration of Indian labour to British Colonies can only be looked upon as an unmitigated evil. There can be no talk at the present juncture of any further emigration of Indian labour to British Guiana and the deputation that has come from that Colony would be best advised quietly to go back to the Colony.

LIBERALS APPOINT A COMMITTEE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 22.

The attitude of the Liberal Party towards the new Government was discussed at a meeting of the Liberals. The feeling was generally expressed that the Labour Government should receive full measure of support and that, so long as the measures which it introduced were in harmony with Liberal traditions and Liberal policy and did not raise controversial issues of socialism, the Liberals should keep the Labour government in power.

The Liberal meeting has appointed a committee to examine the subject of electoral reform. This will undoubtedly be prominent in politics in near future. It is realised on all sides that the emergence of the Labour Party as the third great party renders necessary some alteration of the present system which acted satisfactorily while there were only two parties. But now so often victory at the election goes to candidates with minority of votes. Alternative vote and proportional representation are methods advocated to overcome this difficulty of three-cornered elections. —B. O. W.

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE OF MOTION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. Kindersley during the ballot for motions gave notice that on the Civil Service Estimates debate he would move a resolution on the subject of Empire development.

Several Ministerialists gave notice that they intended to call attention to the position of the Air Force.—Reuter.

AGAINST SOCIALISATION OF INDUSTRY

LIBERALS FIRM RESOLVE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the Liberal Members of the House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution, this afternoon, declaring, amongst other things, their steadfast determination to resist every attempt to destroy private enterprise and establish the socialisation of industry.—Reuter.

LABOUR CABINET.

(Continued from previous page).

period in the history of the British Labour movement. Happily, there is no doubt that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues will immediately apply themselves vigorously to the carrying out of their domestic and foreign policy."

The "Times" says Mr. MacDonald seems to have made his choice with judgment.

The "Morning Post" describes the Cabinet as one for show rather than for wear.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that no sensible person who reads the names with knowledge and candour can do anything but smile at the panicky talk of the past month.

The "Daily News" declares that the Cabinet appears to be a solid, efficient structure.

The "Westminster Gazette" thinks that it is a Cabinet in which moderation will probably be the ruling temper.

The "Daily Mail": "We accept Mr. MacDonald's statement after Monday's division in entire good faith."

The "Daily Express" says that the list gives promise of sound government. Mr. MacDonald may well serve and even save the State.

The "Daily Telegraph" — interprets the list as an admission of Labour's unfitness to govern and says that the Socialist Ministry, even with Mr. Asquith's hand on its throat ready to exert an admonitory squeeze, will be bad business for the country during the extent of its probably brief existence.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—The Right newspapers foresee nothing but ill from the advent of Soviet Government in Britain. The Left and Extreme Left Press hail the events as a triumph of democracy and the opening of a new era. The Centre and Government organs confine themselves to the hope that things will go all right.—Reuter.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon at the opening of the sitting. Mr J.H. Thomas provided a sartorial novelty on the Labour benches by appearing in morning coat. Mr. Macdonald entered, later, attired in a frock coat which is the regulation attire for audience at Buckingham Palace. He took his seat on the front Opposition bench, and was greeted with Labour cheers. Mr. Mackenzie Wood was successful in the ballot for private members' motions, and he announced that he would raise the question of the Singapore Base.

Mr. Baldwin moved an adjournment. The House agreed. Mr. Macdonald did not speak. —Reuter.

LORD INCHCAPE'S PROMOTION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the House of Commons Lord Inchcape was introduced on promotion to Viscount and sponsored by Lord Peel and Viscount Churchill. The House adjourned till February 12th.—Reuter.

ANALYSIS OF DIVISION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

An analysis of last evening's division is:—MAJORITY: 187 Labour Members, 137 Liberals, 2 Irish Nationalists and 2 Independents. MINORITY: 245 Conservatives, 10 Liberals and one Independent.

Eight women voted, five against and three for Government.—Reuter.

BANKERS' OFFER OF ADVICE TO NEW GOVT

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. Colwyn, speaking at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, said if the bankers were called upon to give advice and assistance to the new Government they would render any help in their power. Whatever their personal and political views the nation was greater than the Party. —Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S VIEWS REGARDING INDIA.

"The Hindu" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent:—

In response to my request, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has sent the following Message:—

I watch sometimes with no little anxiety, the progress of affairs in India. During all my political life, I have anchored myself firmly upon the conviction that if progress is to be well rooted, it can only be carried on by political or constitutional ways. We have seen in our own generation all sorts of revolutionary movements which seemed to be successful, and which have broken contact with the past, but in the end, after much physical suffering and creation of evil tempers and vicious spirit, had to return to pick up the contracts that had been broken and apply the very principles they had rejected.

I can see no hope if India become an arena of struggle between constitutionalism and revolution. No party in Britain will be cowed by threats of force or of policies designed to bring Government to a standstill, and, if any Indian sections are under the delusion that it is not so, events will sadly disappoint them. I urge upon all Indians to come near to us rather than stand apart from us, to get at our reason and goodwill. I deplore the evidence of a backward spirit in some sections in Britain, but let none misread causes and effects. When appeal is made to revolutionary methods, whether those methods be passive or active force, reaction towards the opposite extreme is bound to come and men and parties of the most sincere goodwill hustled off the stage, whilst the two forms of reaction, that of the right and the left, kick and tear and swear against each other until the failure of both has been demonstrated.

The approach and goodwill should be mutual. My appeal therefore is not only to Indians, but to the British constituencies as well.

WHEN LABOUR GOVERNS.

EXPECTATION OF MIRACLES DISCOURAGED

In mail week, The "Labour Magazine," which is issued officially from Eccleston Square, now warns people not to "expect miracles." and explains that a Labour Government will inherit a "disastrous muddle" from its predecessors, which it must clean up before it can launch its own constructive schemes. On what a minority Government can do the paper points out:

Political power does not rest solely upon party numerical strength. The quality and merits of Government measures are a vital factor, and if the Labour party sets itself to deal faithfully, wisely, and prudently with the pressing problems of unemployment the international situation, housing and dustry, education, and finance the strength of their position even as a minority party in Parliament will not be accurately represented by voting power. This can only be the case if Liberals and Tories refuse to deal with Labour proposals on merits and decide their Parliamentary attitudes in a narrow partisan spirit. If this were done we believe the country would, in due course, express its indignation in a very emphatic manner.

The emphasis on "prudence" is noteworthy. It comes out also in a discussion of the political possibilities of the serious coal crisis which is threatened in the early spring.

We are sure (says the "Labour Magazine") that the miners will not embarrass the first Labour Government by pressing untimely demands, but there are some claims upon which the coalowners have shown themselves obdurate which the miners will insist upon pressing forward, though we are convinced that none of these claims can fail to be satisfactorily adjusted under the auspices of Labour Ministers who know their business as Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues will undoubtedly know theirs.

To these cautious counsels may be added a sentence from Mr. Arthur Honderson's review of Labour's electoral position: "As an independent political force animated by high ideals it is not necessary in working the Constitution of the country to dispense with the ordinary methods and courtesy of Parliamentary procedure."

THE FIRST LABOUR PREMIER

KAMGAR HITWARDHAK SABHA'S CONGRATULATIONS

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha has sent the following cablegram to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald the first Labour Prime Minister of England:—"Congratulations from the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha representing the Working Classes in Bombay."

The Sabha had presented Mr. Macdonald with an address under the presidency of the late Mr. Gokhale and was shown over the slum area in the mill centre.

THE ONE CURSE.

(Continued from page 6.)

practice. The genesis of that accidental despondent expression is politics and the environment of politicians in which Lalaji has to live. Politicians never uptift anyone: they only step in to use the articulate voice of any rising class. In one word, they step in to reap the harvest. The uplift of the Depressed is a mission which only singleminded idealists can fulfil. A Mahatma Gandhi or a Swami Sraddhanand alone can carry it out. Dr. P. C. Ray may be looked upon as the Khaddar General of India. Let us wish that Swami Sraddhanand makes up his mind definitely to have nothing to do with conversion and reconversion and becomes the *Anti-untouchability General of India.*

Nothing is easier than to pooh-pooh a momentous matter. Nothing is easier than to fail to understand and to remain unconvinced. On another occasion, I had cause to touch the evidence of Mr. Gawai M.L.C. before the Lee Commission. Equally emphatic—if not more so—is the evidence of two Madrassee gentlemen Messrs. Srinivasan M.L.C. and Mr. Raja. All these three representatives of the Depressed Classes (by the bye it is more than accidental that all these three are from Madras and C. P. Marathi) agreed in telling the Royal Commissioners that a predominant European element in the services was necessary in the interests of their class and the dumb millions whose voice is not heard in the Councils of the Empire. To Lord Lee, Mr. Srinivasan said that if the British element was withdrawn not only would their class not benefit, but that whatever they had already obtained might also be lost. Nothing is easier than to ask these gentlemen how they maintain that after Swaraj is established in India, the caste Hindus will not treat them better or how they omit to take Mahatma's great spiritual influence into consideration. The future is always problematical. But the onus of proof as to a futurity lies on that party which has not "facts" in its favour. It is generally argued that even with a hundred and fifty years of British rule in India the position of untouchables is not a whit better. This is not quite as true as some people try to make out. And if true, it is sheer ingratitude on the part of caste Hindus to maintain it *against untouchables.* The politician does not care for gratitude or the opposite, nor does he care to examine the morality of his propositions, because forsooth he questions "What has morality to do with politics?" But there is a trifle which such expositors forget viz. that they do not deserve to invoke Mahatma Gandhi's name in their favour.

The facts are in the favour of the "Depressed" and if none else could be urged, there is this one fact:—A Commission appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor, presided over by a Peer of the Realm and having caste Hindus on it, placed three representatives of the Depressed classes precisely in the same dignified position as Hindus of the highest caste. Take against this, the expulsion by a Hindu caste man of a Thiya pleader from a court (one wonders if the court is a British court, and if it be, how the presiding judge has not still been dismissed or suspended for insulting a Sanad of the High Court). A small article cannot be made the place of enlisting the facts in favour of Mr. Srinivasan and Mr. Rajah. A thousand and one may be mentioned. The very conquest of India by a body that came to India as a trading Corporation is a fact that stands in their favour. It is for those who maintain that the Depressed will be more prosperous under a Swaraj Government, to prove their case. If this burden of proof is not sufficiently appreciated, I shall commend the reading of two letters of the Hon'ble Abdul Karim of the Council of State published in the "Servant" of Calcutta and of the letter of Mr. Mahmud Yakub, M.L.A. of Moradabad, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 22nd January at "page 3, col. 6." The elections of 1923 were participated in by Congressmen and Khilafatists, so that Mr. Yakub can claim fairly representative character. Says he, "On the other hand we cannot, for obvious reasons, be a party to any further scheme for Self-Government unless it fully secures to us our rights and interests." If an elected representative of the Moslem Community can make such a demand, how is it suggested that the representatives of the Depressed classes, who cannot be alleged to have a thousandth part of the influence, education and wealth possessed by Mussalmans, are wrong in fearing that they might lose whatever advantage they had got in the case of the European element being reduced in the Services, or in demanding that "when the next instalment of reforms was granted, the depressed classes should have a more powerful voice and that the franchise should be wider for them than for others"? Such a demand may not be 'logic' and the word used by the gentleman in answer to Mr. Samarth's question may not be strictly "correct." It may not be "justice" to prescribe separate franchise for separate communities, but it certainly is "ekuity."

To prescribe a lower test for franchise in the case of the Depressed is not only equity, but the *only solution* of the problem of the Depressed on political lines; and it is urgent if "Swaraj" is to be conceded owing to the activities of "obstructionists and wreckers." According to the present ordinance with regard to franchise, the Depressed Classes have got practically no franchise. While if the population is the last word in politics, as the Bengal Mahomadans and Dasites seek to make out, there must be one million enfranchised of the Depressed Classes out of the five million odd of the whole of India. The franchise must, therefore, be so lowered in their case that without increasing the enfranchised of the higher classes, there shall be one million voters of the Depressed Classes on the electoral roll. This proposition is equitable and the only solution of the problem on political lines.

This may seem to be a digression. Even if it were so the *de facto* success of the Council Party at Cocanada and Delhi has made it relevant. On a deeper view one finds that it is no digression. It goes to the root of the work of Swami Sraddhanand who must make up his mind as to the plan of his campaign. All of us Indians have been insisting on "a change of heart" on the part of the Government. Are we entitled to make that claim, before effecting a "change of heart" within us? Must we not show a "change of heart" in our dealings with our submerged brethren, before we can demand in similar conversion of the Government? To the politician as to the follower of Mahatma, the Depressed Indian has one statement to address "Prove your claim to deal with us better than the Britisher." And as the days go on, the statement will be made with ever greater vehemence.

The South African White or the East African White illtreats and suppresses the native. But when it came to giving a particular status to Indians domiciled or born in those parts of Africa, the Whites at once recollected the native. Says the White, how is it conceivable that Indians should have a status which even the son of the soil is not to get. We are dealing with facts and not concerned with the honesty or consistency of the Whites. General Smuts has, in so many words, refused to discuss these qualities of their doctrine. They say: "Here we are and mean to say". they have the power *de facto.* Now in India, everybody may take it, the Britisher will take up the cause of the Depressed. He has all along expressed his solicitude for the submerged and hereafter will take up their cause seriously. Call them the sheet-anchor of the Britisher, but there stands the fact which can be ignored only at the peril by other Indians. With these prospects before them, the spokesmen of the Depressed will ask with ever increasing force for proof of the caste Hindus' claim to treat the Depressed better than the Britisher. Here is the need to demonstrate a "change of heart."

Let Swamiji assume it as a fact that the Depressed Classes are going to organise themselves separately and—in my opinion—with abundant justification. What Swamiji has to see is that this organisation does not go into the hands of aliens and unpatriotic men. And it is because of this aspect of the case, that only Mahatma Gandhi or Swami Sraddhanand will be able to organise the Depressed on Indian National lines. Only a person who has no worldly end to gain will inspire confidence in the so-called untouchables. Having organised the untouchables on independent but National lines, Swami Sraddhanand can demand and effectively demand a "change of heart" on the part of the self-sufficient higher castes. Mahatma wanted to so organise the Indian people that Government should seek to reconcile and treat with them. The same should be the aim of Swami Sraddhanand in respect of the uplift of untouchables. I said the appointment of the Khaddar Board is *the* best thing, because I think that "Khaddar" will take Swamiji a long way in his aim. It was because of this potentiality of khaddar that Mahatma, who admitted a Dhed girl Lakshmi to his Ashrama, summed up all his message to the people in one word "Khaddar."

Hoping this article will catch the eye of Swamiji who is to be in Bombay on Jan. 24, I submit that Swamiji should pay attention first to Maharashtra and C. P. and Berar. It will not be out of place to request Swamiji to *omit* Gujarat from his programme for the time being. Gujarat is comparatively well looked after. Mahatma's message has been sedulously kept from spreading in the other provinces that I have mentioned and Swamiji will best devote his services to spreading it in these provinces in the first instance.

INDIA'S CURRENCY POLICY.

(Continued from Previous page.)

a time when India should overflow with precious metals thus helping a credit superstructure to finance trade and industry, there was an actual contraction of credit with all its depressing effects on trade and commerce.

TRANSFER OF GOLD.

Concluding, it was said:—"We had an Industrial Commission for suggesting measures for the development of Indian industries and a Fiscal Commission to foster and protect nascent Indian enterprise, and a Tariff Board gravely discussing the extent of the protection to be given to key industries; and on the top of it all we have currency manipulations which can only have one effect that of making all industrial development difficult by the contraction of credit. Even in a country with a large credit superstructure the raising of the bank rate by one per cent. created a clamour in economic circles; what shall we say about the prospects of industry in a country like India with a banking organisation far behind that of England if amongst other things the currency measures of the Government can within a few weeks compel the banks to raise the bank rate from 4 to 7 p.c. Thus the transfer of gold and the sale of Council Bills are clear indications of a deliberate attempt at persisting in the policy of the past thirty years, which aims at giving the rupee an artifical exchange value, and which has resulted in depriving India of million of worth of gold which might have flowed into the country, diffusing prosperity and stimulating her industries. A right or wrong policy in matter of currency and exchange vitally effects the entire economic life of a country; and whilst public opinion is concentrated on the question whether the rate of exchange should be 1s. 4d. or 2 shillings the main issue is apt to be lost sight of. The primary need of India is the adoption of a sound monetary system; this need can be easily met owing to the advantageous position of India in the international market, our rulers instead of meeting this in a statesman like manner have experimented with our currency to the sacrifice of our interest and this experiment is now to be continued in the same reckless manner as in the past and is to be defended in the name of "sound economics." The only way out of this muddle is the adoption of a gold standard and gold currency."

A VITAL NECESSITY.

There was an animated discussion on the subject and all the Indian speakers advocated a gold standard, though some of them were satisfied with a gold standard without a gold currency. All speakers thought that a gold exchange standard was of vital necessity to India. Prof. Hamilton defended the Government policy and said if India was a creditor country then she would be able to defend her interests against outsiders. Even in England there was a gold exchange standard and not gold standard at the present time. He thought the worship of the gold standard was exaggerated and that gold exchange standard was being increasingly accepted by statesmen and economists. Prof. Tannan, Joshi and others thought that because England had adopted gold standard London was the financial centre of the world. The latter speaker said they should throw away all their theories and allow other countries to experiment with them. What they wanted was a move backwards to 1892.

FRENCH BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—In a twenty rounds contest for the French bantamweight championship, Vallee outpointed the holder, Ledoux.—Reuter.

REPARATION COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—The Reparations Committee have begun work privately. The first committee interrogated Herr Schacht, the President of the Reichstag regarding currency, the second committee also decided to hear Herr Schacht later regarding flight of capital.—Reuter.

BLOCKADE OF TAMPICO POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Washington.—The revolutionaries blockade of the oil port of Tampico has been postponed until the end of January according to a despatch of Rear Admiral Magruder to the Navy Department. The navy officials say this really signifies the blockade will not be revived the warning of the United States emphasised by the presence of American warships having sufficed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AUSTRALIA AIR SERVICE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Commander Boothby, lecturing at the Colonial Institute, said there were indications that a beginning would shortly be made with the airship route to Australia, which could be developed by stages, possibly via Egypt, Delhi and Singapore to Port Darwin. The establishment of a big bi-weekly service to Australia would require a capital of six million sterling.—Reuter.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW CABINET.

J. H. THOMAS. .....

James Henry Thomas was born at Newport of working-class parents on October 3, 1878 and was educated at board schools. When he was nine years' old he started his career as an errand boy but soon passing into the service of the Great Western Railway Co., first as engine-cleaner became afterwards fireman and engine-driver. He was elected town-councillor of Swindon and he first entered Parliament in 1910 from Derby. For many years he was not much of a figure in Parliamentary life, his attention being diverted to promoting the interests of railwaymen. As President of the A. S. R. S. and Secretary for many years of the National Union of Railwaymen, he took a prominent lead in guiding the railwaymen along right paths. He also took a leading part in bringing about the "Triple Alliance" between the unions representing coal-miners, transport workers and railwaymen. During war he supported Government in various ways and for this he was made a Privy Councillor. After the war he began to take more interest in Parliamentary work and when the Labour Party decided in 1918 to sever its connection with the Coalition Government, he approved of that decision and appealed to the electors, announcing as his own battlecry "No more war." He strongly supported the Labour amendment to the Address in 1919, stating that he stood both against Bolshevists and against profiteers. In 1920, he published a book "When Labour Rules" in which he depicted the kind of policy which Labour in power would favour—such as the right to work, development of nationalisation, better homes, shorter hours, state endowment of motherhood, great extension of university facilities and a national theatre and opera. Mr. Thomas is an Imperialist at heart and could be styled a "Little Englander."

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER.

Sir Sydney Olivier, who has been appointed Secretary of State for India, is a little known man, having been a Colonial Office official. Sir Sydney was born in 1859 and educated at Lausanne, Kineton School, Tonbridge School and Corpus Christi College (Oxford). In 1882, he entered Colonial Office through open competition and has had much administrative experience, having been Acting Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, Auditor-General of Leeward Islands, Private Secretary to the Earl of Silborne, Colonial Secretary and lately Governor of Jamaica. Permanent Secretary of the Board of Africulture and Fisheries and Assistant Controller and Auditor of the Exchequer. He retired in 1920. He has great literary tastes and himself has written many books, chief among them being "Poems and Parodies", "Dictionary of Oxford (Dickens,)" "White Capital and Coloured Labour," besides contributing articles to Magazines on Socialism, Economics, Art, etc. Early in his life he developed Socialist leanings and he was Secretary of the Fabian Society from 1886 to 1890.

LORD CHELMSFORD, EX-VICEROY OF INDIA.

Lord Chelmsford, the First Lord of the Admiralty, is too well-known in India as joint-author of India's present hybrid constitution, in whose regime as Viceroy the cold-blooded horror of Jallianwallabagh was perpetrated. Before his appointment in India he was Governor of New South Wales. He was also Governor of Queensland. Eldest son of 2nd Baron Chelmsford he was born on 12th August 1868. He was educated at Winchester College and Magdalen College. He was Member of London School Board and of London County Council, having also been an Alderman in 1913. After his retirement from Indian Viceroyalty, he was less in public notice except when he was appointed as India's "representative" on the League of Nations. His appointment to the Labour Cabinet is not a welcome sign of Labour goodwill towards India.

STEPHEN WALSH.

Stephen Walsh was born in 1860. Early in his life, he worked in a Lancashire coal-mine and became miners' agent. He was elected as Labour M.P. for Ince Division in 1906, the year in which Ramsay Macdonald, the present Premier, entered the Commons from Leicester. From June 1917 to January 1919, he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. In the 1922 Parliament, he was one of the four Labour M.P.'s who were suspended by the Speaker. Mr. Waish is a well-read thoughtful Labour leader.

LORD HALDANE.

Viscount Haldane, born in 1856, is an eminent British statesman, phisosopher and lawyer.. He was raised to the peerage in 1911 when he was serving the Asquith Ministry as Secretary of State for War. After the death of Lord Loreburn, he was made Lord Chancellor. During his war Secretaryship he created the Territorial army replacing the Old Volunteers. Haldane was a strong opponent of Lord Roberts' campaign for compulsory service. He was a great friend of Germany and took pride in calling Germany his "spiritual home." After 1915, when on account of his German predilections he was not given a seat in the Coalition Cabinet, he ceased to take interest in politics and when he took, he seemed to be moving from his old Liberal position and inclining to the Labour platform. In 1921, he published a comprehensive philosophical work "The Reign of Relativity" and when Einstein came to England propounding his revolutionary theory of Relativity, he was naturally a guest of Lord Haldane and gave his lecture under Lord Haldane's chairmanship. Haldane was Chancellor of British University, had held the Rectorship of Edinburgh University, and has been the recipient of many honorary degrees.

PHILIP SNOWDEN.

Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was born at Cowling (Yorkshire) on July 18, 1864. Edusated partly privately and partly at a board school, he entered the Civil Service in 1886, later resigning in 1893. Then he devoted himself to journalism and lecturing, preaching extreme socialistic view. He was twice elected Chairman of the Independent Labour Party. In 1906 he was elected Socialist M. P., for Blackburn.. He sat on various Royal Commissions, including those on the Civil Service and Venereal Diseases. During the war, Mr. Snowden, along with Ramsay Macdonald, suffered the penalty of press vilification for his pacifist views and, as a consequence, he was unseated in the 1918 election. Mr. Snowden, in his great task of social reform, is ably helped by his wife, who is herself a renowned lecturer on Socialism. She was one of the members of the Labour Delegation which went to Russia to study Bolshevik Rule and on her return published an account of her experiences under the title "Through Bolshevik Russia." Mr. Snowden, "although frail of physique, is a fiery orator, and a skilful debater."

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

J. R. CLYNES.

John Robert Clynes, born at Oldham on March 27, 1869 of working-class parents, is one of the most outstanding personalities in the Labour Movement. In the last Parliament the contest for Labour leadership in Parliament was between Mr Clynes and Mr. Macdonald, which, was, however, decided in the latter's favour. Mr Clynes was an artisan for many years and an active member of the trade union movement, eventually becoming president of the National Union of General Workers and chairman of the Executive Council. He came into Parliament as Labour Member for N.-E. Manchester in 1906. During the war, he joined the Coalition Cabinet and after the death of Lord Rhondda became Food Controller, resigning from the position when the Labour Party decided against the Coalition. Mr. Clynes is generally opposed to "direct action" believing as he does in constitutional methods. He, however, supported the establishment of a Labour Council of action and the threat of a general strike when the Government were thinking of military intervention against the Soviet Government of Russia.

MR. J. R. CLYNES.

Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons.

LORD PARMOOR.

Lord Parmoor, aged 70, was a Unionist M.P., for Strond, Stretford and Wycombe. He won great success at the bar as C. A. Cripps, K.C., becoming Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in 1895. He is much interested in Ecclesiastical Law. In 1914, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and raised to the peerage in 1917. He was the author of two important works "Law of Compensation" and "Law Relating to the Church." Latterly, he was leaning towards Labour in the House of Lords.

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Arthur Henderson, the Secretary for Home Affairs, was born in Glasgow of working-class parents on September 15, 1863. His work and interest subsequently lay at Newcastle where he served an apprenticeship as moulder. He took great interest in local affairs. He was Mayor of Newcastle in 1908 and made a Magistrate for the County of Durham. He entered Parliament for Barnard Castle at a bye-election in 1903 and when the 1906 elections brought the Labour Members in great strength, he was one of those returned to Parliament and made his mark as a Labour leader. In 1907, he advocated the ending of the House of Lords. In 1908 he was elected Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party, to which he was re-elected when Mr. Macdonald resigned in 1914 on account of his peace policy. Mr. Henderson joined the Coalition Ministry in 1915 as President of the Board of Education, later on becoming Paymaster-General. In 1916, Mr. Lloyd George took him to the War Cabinet. But later on, on account of his advice to the British Labour Party to participate in an international Labour and Socialist Conference, which was to include the Germans also, Mr. Lloyd George sacrificed him to the Coalition needs. The attitude of Labour internationalism was maintained by Mr. Henderson out of office and he began to support the policy of Labour severing its connection with the Coalition. In the 1918 elections, like Macdonald and Snowden, he suffered defeat in East Ham. He strongly promoted the League of Nations in the early part of 1919 and atended the International Socialist Conference at Berne. In the last elections, he failed to secure a seat in the Commons and therefore, some other seat has to be provided for him.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Minister for Home Affairs.

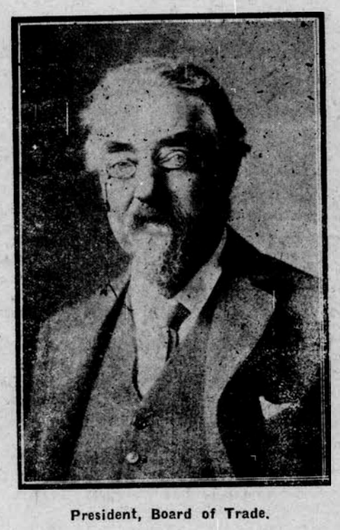
COL. WEDGWOOD.

Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, aged 50, was an assistant constructor in Portsmouth Dockyard. He served in the South African war and was a resident Magistrate in Transvaal. He entered Parliament as Liberal M.P., for Newcastle-under-Lyme and joined the Labour Party in 1919. He has strenuously advocated the taxation of land-values. He is a great supporter of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and visited the Nagpur Congress. He is a keen studen of Indian politics and was talked of as the Labour Secretary of State for India.

SIDNEY WEBB.

Mr. Sidney Webb (born in 1859), British Socialist and author, belongs to what is known as the Lodon School of Economics. He, along with his wife, was actively engaged in organising opinion in favour of the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission and thus came to be prominently associated with the Labour and Socialist movement. His election upon the national executive of the Labour Party brought him into still closer connection with the responsible leaders of Labour, and two years after his election the entire constitution of the Labour Party was changed according to his ideas. In the coal crisis of 1919 he was appointed a member of the Coal Industry Commission and put forward a scheme for complete nationalization of mines. Mr. Webb, assisted by his wife, has written many books of social interest, including the History of Trade Unionism, English Local Government and A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Webb were concerned in the founding of the weekly "New Statesman" in 1913.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB.



President, Board of Trade.

TOM SHAW.

Tom Shaw, the Minister for Labour, was born on 9th April 1872. He has been Secretary of the International Congress of Textile Workers and one of the outstanding figures in the Labour movement. His knowledge of international politics is said to be "unrivalled" in the Labour Party.

VERNON HARTSHORN.

Vernon Hartshorn served on the Coal Trade Organisation committee and also on the Coal Controllers' Advisory Committee. He entered Parliament in 1918 in Labour interests from the Ovmore Division of Glamorganshire.

F. W. JOWETT..

Frederick William Jowett was born at Bradford in 1864. He was chosen M.P. from West Bradford in 1906, which seat he kept till 1918. For fifteen years he was City Councillor and eight years Chairman of Public Health Committee. He has published a volume on the "Socialist and the City."

W. ADAMSON.

William Adamson, late Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, was born on 2nd April 1863. He has been M.P. for West Fife since 1910. He was General Secretary of the Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan Miners' Association.

MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

PLEA FOR STATE AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee examined to-day Mr. C. V. Chandrasekara Iyer, Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. The witness at the outset submitted three written statements by the Dewan, Chief Engineer and the Principal Port Officer, of the Travancore State respectively, embodying the personal views of those officials.

The Dewan in his statement stated that shipping and shipbuilding industries were in great need of encouragement in India and state aid under existing conditions was absolutely necessary for their development. Their first attempt should be to create an Indian mercantile marine, entirely manned by Indians. Trading between Indian ports and between India and Ports abroad, in view of the paucity in India of steel and the abundance of Indian firests resources, Government subsidis bounties might be directed to the encouragement of building wooden ships. The statement also emphasised the necessity for legislation for regulating bounties and subsidies and for preventing unscrupulous competition.

The chief engineer in his statement favoured the reservation policy and state aid by bounties and subsidies for promoting indigenous shipping industry and legislation for preventing unfair competition. He considered that if proper directions were given by Government wooden ships might be able to compete in ciastal trade

The Port Officer of Travancore in a statement favoured the reservation of coasting trade to British and Indian registered vessels. to the exclusion of reign-owned vessels.

Mr. Chandrasekara Iyer, who was orally examined pointed out that reservation of coasting trade to Indian vessels for a period of ten years by legislation was an important factor and bounties and subsidies could not be of much use until that was done. The witness believed that Indian states would contribute towards establishments fof the development of an Indian mercantile marine.

Questioned as regards Indians taking to the sea going profession, the witness said that persons of all castes in Travancore could be expected to take to that line of life if facilities were provided.

The committee having concluded their business in Madras are leaving tonight for Delhi to write the report.

INDIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following monthly figures of India's Overseas Trade have been received from the Director General of Cimmercial Intelligences, Calcutta, for the month of December 1923:—

Total imports of private merchandise Rupees in lakhs	1542
Total exports of private merchandise Rupees in lakhs	3094
Net movement of treasure import Rupees in lakhs	57
Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India.	1227

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Catholic Welfare Organisation, keenly alive to the distress caused by the prevalent unemployment in Bombay, has just started an Information and Employment Bureau with a view to help the unemployed to secure suitable work. The Bureau will register the names of all possible workers, professional, commercial, industrial, domestic, and manual, so that its sphere of usefulness may include the largest possible number of unemployed class. It may also be noted that the Bureau is not to be run on communal lines, but will try to help all who register their names, irrespective caste and creed.

All communications to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, B.C.W.O. Information and Employment Bureau, 20 B. Charni Road, Bombay 4.

BENGAL COUNCIL OPENS

SWARAJIST IN LOINCLOTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Second Legislative Council under the reforms met to-day at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber. The Swarajist members have been given the left Block with the Independents. Mr. C. R. Das sat side by side with Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarti in the front bench. Most of the Swarajists wore white *Khaddar*, though one or two came from court in court-dress. One Swarajist member came barefooted. Another came only in Punjabi. Yet another came in loincloth, though wearing a pair of black slippers. The exposed thighs of the last gentleman was an object of curiosity with the officials and Independent members. When the President entered the Swarajist members also courteously stood up like the rest of the House. The only item on the agenda was the administration of oath of allegiance. First the two Muhammedan Ministers took their oath of allegiance. The third Hindu Minister Mr. Surendranath Mallik was absent and this lent colour to the rumour abroad in the city that he had lost his case in the recent election. Mr. B. Chakravarti and Mr. C. R. Das went to take oath of allegiance together and while the former was taking oath and signing Mr. C. R. Das kept standing. Then he read out the oath of allegiance clearly and when he was uttering the words "solemnly declare" with particular emphasis derisive cheers broke out from the Independent benches and were supported from the right side of the house also. Mr. Das appeared to be a little nervous in reading out the rest of the oath and after shaking hands with the President like others he took his seat. About 44 Swaraiist members attended to-day, though all of them could not sit together for want of room. The Council meets 2-45 p.m. to-morrow.

SEND OFF TO "BIGBROTHER."

CEYLON PAYS RS 50.000

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURA, Jan. 22.

After enjoying most delightful fortnight in Ceylon Maulana Shaukat Ali, Biaman Sahiba and the party, bade goodbye on Sunday evening when a host of friends, coworkers and thousands of others gave them a hearty send-off. When returning, Ceylon has promised to pay two lakhs of rupees to meet all expenses of various deputations going to Islamic countries and paid the first instalment of Rs. 50,000 in cash. It is a great success to Maulana and the party because the Muslim population in the Island is only four lakhs strong Owing to want of sufficient time and organization "the Big Brother" could not tap all resources. When Maulana Mohamad Ali re-visits, he will find his work much easy. A committee of influential and energetic people has been formed and great expectations of good work can safely be made of its members. The party addressed at Ramnad a huge crowd of ten thousand, and at midnight they reached Madura. The party reach Madras on the morning of the 25th, and taking Bangalore on the way reach Poona on the morning of the 27th and Bombay on the 28th. Maulana Shaukat Ali intends to stay in Bombay for some time to organise monthly collections from Muslim merchants and traders which will give a permanent income to Khilafat Fund.

TANJORE RYOTS' GRIEVANCES.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Mr R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. L. C., has intimated to the President of the local Legislative Council his intention of moving an adjournment of the House on the 28th instant for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz. disallowing the request of the Tanjore District Mirasdars (ryots) for a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Governor, regarding the recent settlement in that district and the situation created in that district in consequence thereof.

At the annual meeting of the Agra Branch of the Anglo-Indian Association held at Metcalfe Hall on the 17thinstant, the President in his address said that he welcomed the reforms scheme, for, it meant that it would bring out prominently the talent, power and ability which the community possessed. He appealed to the community to keep a stout heart and to drop petty spirit of dissension.—(A. P.)

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Tinnevelly flood relief.

The latest report from Allepy in regard to the "Redeemer" incident says that the launch has not yet been lifted up in spite of repeated attempts. Till last evening only nineteen dead bodies were picked up.

(Continued from column 6.)

Resistance, Civil Disobedience, Non-Payment of Taxes and such disorderly forms of agitation will spring up and hurry the land up and down. Methods of direct action cannot but lead to anarchy and revolution." He did not know what the friends of India in England can do for India if their task was made more difficult. He asked: "How could Colonel Wedgwood plead in the present House of Commons for an advance in the Constitution and bring forwards as one of the compelling reasons the fact that the most powerful and organised party of politicians in India having come into unquestioned power in a province would only pull down other administrations and refuse to construct their own.' I canot also think without trembling what will happen in the Assembly." He said he was indulging in a dream of coordinated efforts for the attainment of power in the Central Government.

THE C. P. IMPASSE.

DIRECT ACTION MUST LEAD TO ANARCHY.

MR. V. S. SASTRI'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

Addressing a meeting of the Deccan Sabha last evening with Dr. Paranjpye in the Chair, the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri referring to the position in the Central Provinces said:

"Our Swarajist friends in the Central Provinces deserve certainly to be complimented on the skill with which they have secured a majority in the Legislative Council, and the first striking demonstration they have made of their power. The situation thus created is of supreme interest not only to themselves and to their compatriotism in the rest of India, but to all who take a hand, however shall, in public affairs and indeed the whole of the country. What is the next step? The Council has been prorogued, and an interval of time is thus afforded, during which, they can pause and consider calmly how to use the undoubted power they have acquired in the best interests of the country. A unique opportunity is in their hands. They are not a chance majority. They are not a communal majority such as we have elsewhere. They are a political majority, who went to the polls with certain well-known, if not well-defined, aims, and if they take office they will be entitled within the limits allowed by provincial politicals to pursue those aims. It has been said on their behalf that so far they have only used their power in a compower ought not to shirk the duty. The stitutional way. Those who exercised the right to turn out a Ministry is used justifiably only when the corresponding duty of accepting office is performed by the Party in the majority. The Swarajists in the Central Provinces are in a position far more favourable than the Swarajists in the rest of India. They can show the country as no-one else can, how to use decisive political power for the benefit of the people and to the continual discomfiture of the Bureaucracy. Instead, if what has been said in the debate by one of the leaders be true the majority would appear to intend to show only how they can destroy, refuse to bring in and pass measures like other legislators in the world for the progress and welfare of the country and to re-enthrone the Bureaucracy without check and without restraint. All this takes place in the one province of British India, where the Governor has, in difficult circumstances, striven to work the Reforms in a broad and liberal spirit and, without a fanfare, conducted his administration as far as possible without the sharp and undesirable features of dyarchy. When the history of the first legislatures comes to be written, Sir Frank Sly will deserve an honourable mention in the front rank of those who trained in the ways of bureaucratic rule have exhibited true qualities of wise and broadminded statesmanship. I know he will make every allowance for those who have just broken away from Non-Co-operation and have not yet shaken off its rigid tenets. But the next move is not in his hands. He can give as he can take time. He can ask the Swarajists once more to take office and endeavour in the meantime to carry on with the present Ministers.

"But if when the Council reassembles another motion if "No-Confidence" is passed, nothing but a reversion to the pure rule of bureaucracy is possible. We cannot even have a Legislative Council of the days before 1919. Exactly what we wish, the Swarajists would say we wish to end dyarchy by doing away with the Reserved half, but since we cannot do that we will end it by doing away with the Transferred half. Down with the Reforms and down with the new Constitution. I do most fervently trust that these harsh plans have not been fully matured and that in the ensuing interval wiser counsels prevail and the Party will endeavour to use its well-knit organisation for constructive purposes. I hope that from all over the country both Swarajists and others will endeavour to bring calmer influences to bear on those whom success had brought within the range of sore temptation.. There are many wise men too, many I fear who think that their part is to stand aside and watch while what they do not desire is happening all round." "I don't like it' they say, 'but what business is it of mine to prevent it. Let the Government meet the situation as they can."

"WORK DESTROYED BEFORE OUR EYES!"

"I have been unable to assume this passive attitude", continued Mr. Sastri. Believe me, it is of no desire to help the Government but to save the people what has been acquired in the way of political rights and if possible to enlarge it. We have incurred unpopularity and odium without end. We have been condemned as enemies of our country. We have been denied, not merely the amenities but even the opportunities of the platforms. Have we suffered all this for making a success of the Reforms, and can we now see that work destroyed before our eyes. How can we afford merely to look on. Let us take our courage in both our hands and beseech our countrymen of the Central Provinces and Berar not to pursue this suicidal course. Our voice may not be heard, but it must be raised.. Speaking for myself, I will not be so rash as to assert that India's path to Dominion Status will be marked by smooth and uninterrupted progress. We have not ruled out obstruction and deadlock as beyond all conceivable range of methods. No people struggling for freedom can deprive themselves for ever of any means whatsoever than can compass their cord."

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said that the best part of the game of politics consists in putting the other fellow in the wrong. An unbridled bureaucracy cannot subsist long in these days. "Either at elections or elsewhere, situations will develop when Passive

(Continued in column 5.)

LITERATURE AND ART

FROM AKBAR TO AURUNGZEBE.

FROM AKBAR TO AURUNGZEBE.
Study in Indian Economic History. By W. H. Moreland. (Macmillan and Co., Ltd.)

To the careful reader the title of this book would very likely appear to be a misnomer. The greater portion of the work appears to be occupied with a study rather of the fortunes of the European traders, who were beginning to visit in larger and larger numbers the important centres of trade and industry in this country, than of the actual economic position of the country and its people. 219 out of 305 pages, not counting the appendices, are devoted to the study of trade conditions from the standpoint of the foreign merchant, usually European, while even in the remainder, the economic conditions of the country proper seem to interest the writer from the standpoint of the trader, rather than from that of the nation-builder. The work is thus at once better and worse than the preceding work of the same assiduous writer: "India at the death of Akbar." In the earlier work, he has decidedly paid much greater attention to the internal conditions of the land and its people. But in that work he seems to have been oppressed with the obsession of an advocate, who all the while appears to argue a desperate case in favour of his client, the present British Government in India, as against the Moghul Government; and, while not unsparing in praise to the individual genius and administrative efficiency of the great Akbar, he nevertheless leaves the impression that the system of the Moghuls, and the condition of India under the Moghul rule, could not possibly be compared to those of the present-day. In the present work, he appears largely to have been freed from this obsession ,and lays out his facts and conclusions with far greater impartiality than in the former case. His conclusions and judgments may not always commend themselves to the student of Indian history. Often he has not adequate material at his disposal to warrant a statement he allows himself to make; (e.g. speaking of the farming system he says: "Whether the practice continued to be general is a point on which I have found no direct evidence" p. 251) or again on p. 253 the conclusion that Shahjehan's increased expenditure must have been derived from the land revenue. But in any case, he is frank, and, to the best of his ability, impartial. The change is most commendable, and would be proportionately welcome but for the fact, already noticed, that the present study is most imperfect from the point of view of India. The author, besides, is not quite free from that unconscious prejudice of his earlier work, which leads him, for example, to make such a statement as that: "The Moghul Empire had no Navy" (p. 5). As he had himself noted elsewhere, the Asiatic powers, and among them the Moghuls particularly, had very considerable shipping; but this the author regards as mainly of the nature of the transports for the conveyance of troops, not fighting units of warlike marine in the modern sense of the term. This may be a true description of the state of India for the period under review, but we must note, against Mr. Moreland's conclusion, the following important facts, which very considerably reduce the force of his observation. The navy of those days,—the navy, to be particular, which defeated the Spanish Armada —was by no means so highly specialised weapon as it has since become. Merchant vessels were commonly utilised, and were capable of being utilised, for war purposes with very little alterations, in the hour of a national emergency; and India had, from the unimpeachable testimony very competent observers, very considerable maritime force, which could serve indifferently well as an agent of commerce or weapon of war. The "Ain-I-Akbari" mentions several places on the Indus and the Ganges where thousands of boats were regularly maintained by the State or private merchants, while later day travellers, like Fryer in the closing half of the seventeenth century, distinctly mention large vessels in the principal Moghul harbours of Surat, Lahari Bunder, Balasore, etc., which could not but have served effectively for the war purposes of those days. Then, again, the fact that the latter day Mahratta navy, century after the period reviewed by the author, more than once defeated the navies of England and Portugal round about the seas of Bombay and Bassein, must be taken to argue an earlier basis, without which it is impossible to believe that the Indian navy, such as it showed itself to be under the Mahrathas in the eighteenth century, could have come into existence all of a sudden. Mr. Moreland, himself remarks, in a long passage, the anxiety of the Indian merchants of Surat and elsewhere to reserve to Indian ship-owners the trade of the Indian Seas, which extended as far as Mocha on the west and the Moluccas on the east, and the prompt reply of Prince Khurrum (Emperor Shahjehan), roundly telling the foreigners to behave themselves if they wanted to trade peacefully in Indian ports and seas. Such a complaint and such a rejoinder would not have been possible in a people who were utterly unused to the sea, or unable to maintain their command of that element, though, it must be recognised, that the absence any great rivals approachable by way of the sea for purposes of conquest probably accounted for the indifference of the great and powerful rulers, like Akbar and his immediate descendants, towards the building up of proper navy, as we now understand the term.

Freed of these old prejudices, the work of Mr. Moreland must be assigned a high place in recent literature of an economic description relating to the past history of India. The authorities Mr. Moreland has most commonly used in this work are more often foreign visitors, whose sources of information cannot always have been as exact as a historian would like to have for the basis of his work, than the indigenous chroniclers, who despite the possible danger of a tendency to overcolouring the picture they were painting, nevertheless must have possessed excellent materials for the finished picture they ultimately produced. It is always possible to discount their statements, wherever they seem to be overcoloured, as in the historic case of Abul Fazl's record by the radically opposite testimony of AL Badaoni. But when one selects for one's basis information by persons who could not possibly have been in a position to give information more authentic than the Bazar rumours, it must be admitted that the value of a work based on such testimony is bound to be vitiated. In this particular case, Mr. Moreland is probably on safe ground when he makes use of the Dutch and Portuguese and English chroniclers, in so far as they relate to the facts of the trade these were interested in; but as regards the general conditions of the country, these can give no better picture than that of mere gossipers. Even Mannucci, the Moghul Pepys, is by no means so reliable as he has sometimes been made out to be, though Mr. Moreland has utilised this Italian's journals very sparingly. In the end, then, while Mr. Moreland's present study must be pronounced to be an admirable example of good research work, in so far as it relates to the conditions of early European trade with India.—and in this connection, we cannot but commend to the notice of the student the painstaking research which has unearthed the invoices of shipments of three hundred years ago in particular ships, and, on their evidence, endeavoured to reconstruct a picture of the trade of those days,—we cannot quite admit it as an authoritative and satisfactory study of the Indian economic history for the period it has reviewed.

The portion of the work,—less than third, which deals with the effects of the administrative system upon the economic conditions, and describes the Moghul Imperial sources of revenue and expenditure—is, also, in its own way, a good piece of research; but coming as it does at the end of the work, it seems less satisfying than the real merits of the work would entitle it to be. The outstanding facts of the picture unfolded to our gaze may be briefly summarised thus. The system of administration established by the great Akbar, with its remarkable insistence on direct relations between the Imperial Government and the subjects of the Empire, with its corrollaries of abolishing the system of remunerating public service or office by means of payments in kind, like Jagirs, or the abolition of the farming system of the Customs or other branches of the public revenues, was gradually breaking down under the relatively laxer administration of Jehangir and Shahjehan, with the inevitable penalty that the burden on the people was increasing in spite of a diminution of the security and order established by the greatest of the Moghuls. This proposition the author has put forward under a number of aspects, and in a number of sub-divisions of his subject; but one feels the evidence he has adduced in support of his conclusions does not seem perfectly satisfactory on all points. Thus, to take but one illustration, on p. 253 he says:—"There is no doubt that Shahjehan's tastes and methods resulted in a large rise in public expenditure, and it is sufficient to quote on this point the eulogy passed on him by the chronicler, that 'the expenditure of former reigns, in comparison with the one in question, was not even in the proportion of one in four; and yet this king in a short space of time amassed treasure which it would have taken his predecessors several years to accumulate." If then expenditure rose largely, while surplus receipts were accumulated, we should expect to find either that fresh taxation was imposed or that the yield of the existing sources was increased. We do not hear of new taxes, and, as will be explained further on, the miscellaneous duties were devoted to provincial local expenditure, *so that it was mainly the land revenue which had to meet these increased demands.*" We cannot see why this conclusion should be inevitable. The figures Mr. Moreland gives elsewhere about the actual recorded increase in the land revenue may be explained on the ground of an extension of cultivation, which a hundred years of strong settled administration cannot but have induced in a large measure, and to which factor Mr. Moreland, though not utterly indifferent, does not do sufficient justice. The actual recorded increase in expenditure, on the other hand, such as the increase in the number of the holders of a Mansab of 1,000 horsemen or more, and the still greater increase in expenditure due to the lavish construction of works of ornament and of public utility in the reign of the most magnificent of the Moghuls, may have been balanced by economies in other directions, or windfalls, like the confiscation of the possessions of the famous Asaf Khan, whose estate is reported to have yielded to the Emperor 19 crores of rupees so that the real incidence of the burden of the Moghul Imperial magnificence or munificence, or works of administrative efficiency, upon the people at large, could not—need not—have been quite so large or direct as the conclusion of Mr. Moreland would at first sight point to. It is much to be regretted that in this study Mr. Moreland has not paid that attention to the state of Indian industry which characterised his earlier work, despite the obvious defects of that work. And when in addition to this fault of omission we have to notice such other faults, the utility and importance of the work cannot but suffer in proportion.

IN THE GRIP OF INDIGESTION

Many sufferers have daily to consider which they prefer—starvation or torture. Craving for food to appease the system's need for nourishment, they scarcely dare eat because of the agonies which follow even the lightest meal.

This pain after eating is the stomach's protest that it is too weak to work, and other warnings follow in the shape of headache, flatulence, palpitation, depression, loss of weight and colour, constipation or purging, sleeplessness, evil dreams. The temptation is to seek relief in strong purgatives, but the use of these is always followed by worse conditions. Only by strengthening the stomach and other organs of digestion by tonic treatment through the blood can permanent relief and cure be found.

It is thus that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought their almost numberless cures of indigestion. New strength is quickly given to weak stomachs by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these Pills enrich, purify and increase the blood supply, and at the same time build up the nerves and the whole system. From the first the appetite revives, then food can be taken without discomfort or pain and the burden of indigestion is rapidly dispelled.

Begin to improve your digestion to-day by starting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Dealers everywhere sell them at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. But nothing else will do. Be sure and insist upon having

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

(3)

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

("Experiments in Education" published by Shree Daxinamurti of Bhavnagar.)

Shree Daxinamurti, an educational institution well-known in Gujarat, has published its report in an unconventional and readable form giving an account of its activities during the years 1921, 1922. The institution is experimenting in three distinct sphers—the *Griha* or dormitory, the *Vinayamandir* or the school, the *Balmandir* or the Montessori class. The dormitory is not merely a boarding and lodging arrangement for students coming from outside; nor is it meant merely to supplement the school-work. It has definite aims of its own. The environment in which the student is an important factor in his development and the dormitory is organised with a view to create a free and cultural atmosphere for the students. For example, it attends to the religious education of the students, but more through the personality of the superintendent than through the teaching of any dogmatic creed. Even during common prayers the attendance is purely voluntary. Moreover in the domitory the students form themselves into an association, and different groups of this association have taken up almost its entire management teaching them both habits of self-reliance and co-operation. And physical development is also attended to by means of exercise, old Indian games, and manual work. There is a hospital room with nursing arrangements, though fortunately seldom needed. A detailed study of the problems of physical development, is being made by the school authorities, the Head-master of the School editing for private circulation, a monthly with articles on problems of physical culture. The students' association has a variety of other activities such as its "shop," "bank", and "buying group."

The "Vinayamandir" has grown out of the dormitory. The school has removed the usual temptations offered in other schools such ranks examinations, and prize-competitions. The school forbids all punishments, and has always tried to remove anything that tends to repress the boys' energies. But this does not mean that the school is working on a "go-as-you-please" principle. Far from it. It is labouring to make teaching more scientific and is conducting experiments to find out methods which would impart as well as test the knowledge of various subjects. Courses have been so arranged as to allow student an opportunity to form real tastes. All the subjects are not compulsory in the higher classes. Besides, the school prepares its own text-books to suit the methods it adopts. The report has not much to say on the results achieved since it is still in an experimenting stage. Besides to succeed, an experiment in education needs teachers able to conduct the experiments intelligently. Hence the school has first to train its teachers. There is a teachers' association for the purpose. A journal is published under its auspices dealing with various problems of education. Articles selected from it have now been published in a book.

But the most successful experiment of Shree Daxinamurti, is its children's section. While carrying on experiments in the higher standards, the teachers saw that reform in the present system of education must begin at the bottom. They started a school, on the Montessori principles for children from three to seven years of age. There is no definite course in this method. It is even wrong to call it a school, and yet in it children make a good beginning not only in reading and writing, but even in drawing, clay-modelling, gardening and music. One can see the results of the method in the physical growth of the children, in their acute sense-perception, in the improvement and development of their power of expression, in their love of nature, and in their self-reliance.

The Balmandir shows that what is wanted is not teaching but a proper environment for children, the use of adequate apparatus and a director who has a good knowledge of the method, and who would allow spontaneity in children to live and grow. If the Institution has not yet been stabilised or successful, it is due to its inability to attract men of the right sort—men who feel a call for educational service and to its lack of financial resources. Though the Institution is affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapith it is independent both in its policy and curriculum. It deserves the active sympathy of those who prize national education.

THE BOOK OF THE BUTTERFLY

"BUTTERFLY LORE", by H. Eltringham, M. A., published by the Oxford University Press, price 4 sh. 6 d.

In 1863, H. W. Bates a naturalist, who studied the butterflies of the Amazon, wrote, "It may be said, therefore, that on these expanded membranes nature writes, as on a tablet, the story of the modifications of species, so truly do all the changes of the organization register themselves thereon . . . therefore the study of butterflies . . . instead of being despised, will some day be valued as one of the most important branches of Biological science." In 1910 the author of this book and of one on "African Mimetic Butterflies" writes, "The patterns of butterflies' wings once regarded with merely interested admiration, have become in fulfilment of Bates's foreshadowing, the pages on which we can read the past history of the everlasting conflict between the hunter and the hunted, and the complicated process by which new forms have adapted themselves to changed and changing circumstances." In his most interesting book Mr. Eltringham explains in simple language the marvellous life-history of the Butterfly. Beginning with the egg which is a minute object of geometrical beauty, laid by the mother-butterfly in exactly the right place for concealment from enemies and on exactly the right place for provision of food for the baby caterpillar when it has eaten its way out of its eggshell, he goes on to show how because eating is its most important business the caterpillars' jaws are enormously strong. Otherwise it is a delicate and vulnerable creature. So nature gives it special means of self-defence either in the shape of hairs which set up irritation if handled, or the power of imitating its background as does the Geometer caterpillar which can look exactly like a twig or the Psyche which makes itself a robe of small sticks and bits of rubbish or the morphos which massed together look like a branch of brilliant orchids.

Then after showing us the wonders of the change first into a chrysalis then into a butterfly, he proves that most of these creatures possess the sense of sight, hearing, smell and touch. The accounts of the experiments by which these facts have been discovered are most interesting. The final chapters on concealment, mimicry and polymorphism read like romance and bring the book to a close. In the words of the author, "We have now traced the butterfly through its life-history; we have enquired into the secrets of its structure and senses, its love-making and weapons of defence. We have seen something of its place in nature and of the dangers which constantly beset it; something too, we have observed, of the subtle arts by which (for the present at least) it is maintaining itself in a hostile world. Of recent years much has been done to solve the problems of butterfly life, yet much remains." And he hopes that some of his readers will be brought to seek and find the great reward of the true naturalist:

"Swift bird and beast and jewelled insect free
Trust me full well; one brotherhood are we."

* * *

GUJARATI PUBLICATIONS.

Gadya Sangraha (Selections from Gujarati Prose): The book is designed as a Gujarati prose text for the students of the High School classes. About 50 pieces covering a variety of subjects and most of them written by well-known Gujarati writers, have been selected by Mr. Desaibhai Nathabhai Patel and published by the Charotar Education Society of Anand. Mr. Patel has studiously gone through the whole treasure of the modern Gujarati literature with the result that the book is a noteworthy production of its kind from the literary point of view.

A student who is once attracted by a piece of Gujarati prose of, say, one of the twenty-five writers from whose writings selections have been made will, of his own accord, proceed to read something more written by his favourite author. Mr. Patel has taken great pains to summarise several pieces and to arrange them in a suitably attractive manner. Lives of great men, which are most likely to appeal to young students, have been given due prominence. The short biographies of Shree Shankaracharya, Baba Nanak, Swami Shree Dayanand, Ramdas, Tukaram and Narsinh Mehta are bound to be interesting to high school students. Some of the best pieces of prose written by Mahatma Gandhi have been included in the book. His articles on spinning wheel and Brahmacharya, it is gratifying to note, are given due prominence. The selection illustrating the lire of the late Mr. Gokhale led during his college days when the great patriot, though living in poverty and hardships never for a moment succumbed to temptations, will teach a lesson to young students not to despair even under most depressing circumstances. The book contains writings from almost all the living prominent Gujarati writers. However one tries in vain to find selections from the writings of Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, Kalelker and Mahadeo Desai who are admittedly Gujarati writers of great repute.

BRITISH CONSTITUTION AND OUR CONGRESS.—This is a Gujarati book written by Mr. Chunilal Bahecharlal Bhatt, Head Master of the Anand High School of the Charotar Education Society. It is perhaps the finest book of its kind in Gujarati and one can imagine the pains the writer must have taken to collect within fifty pages the whole history of the Indian National Congress. Mr. C.B. Bhatt acknowledges that he owes the inspiration for the book to the late Prof. H. G. Limaye of the Fergusson College who taught many hundreds of students to take genuine interest in so dry a subject as administration. The book is valued at as. 10 which is but a trifle when compared with its worth.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOMETRY PART I AND II.—By Bhikhabhai Kuberbhai Patel of the Charotar Education Society, Anand. STUDENTS' ARITHMETIC by Mr. C. B. Bhatt, Anand. These are some useful productions by the teachers of the Charotar Education Society whose love of learning kindled in them enthusiasm to write text books for children and students in a systematic and scientific manner.

The "BALMITRA".—The Balmitra, as the name suggests, is a magazine for little children conducted by the Charotar Education Society of Anand. It supplies a keenly felt need in Gujarat of periodical child-literature. No parents that can afford to spend Rs 4 annually should fail to subscribe for the magazine.

URDU PERIODICALS.

"Nigar" (Bhopal). The December issue opens with a thoughtful article by the editor on the "Brightest Jewel in the British Empire," in which the writer traces the origin and growth of the British rule in India and points out how far this country has contributed towards the building up of the British might as it is to-day. He lays emphasis on the fact that trade is still the basic principle of the British rule in India and opines that India's salvation lies in her economic revival and in refusing to help the British exploiters. Mr. Latifuddin Ahmad writes a beautiful love-story in this number, based on Greek mythology. The life and teachings of Shri Krishna are dealt with in another interesting article. The article is based on another in the Arabic fortnightly, "Jami", of Calcutta and presents the Muslim view-point about Lord Krishna.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh). In the leading article entitled *Arz-e-Haram*, Maulavi Abdus Salam rightly declares that the holy land of Islam belongs to the whole Muslim world and not to any particular tribe or sect as is wrongly imagined by the Arabs. He further says that the Musalmans are, in due obedience to the Quranic injunctions, bound to keep it free from every evil and bloodshed and complains that this is exactly the thing in which the Sharifian regime has not come up to the standard laid down by the Quran. The life and works of Mulla Said Ashraf form the subject-matter of another interesting contribution. This poet, one of the galaxy of learned men who adorned the court of Alamgir, derives his fame mainly from his being the tutor of Zeb-un-Nisa Begum, the most gifted daughter of Aurangzebe's.

"Zamana" (Cawnpore). The leading article is from the pen of Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Saved and is entitled the "Scope of Human Brotherhood." In an article about circumcision, Shamim states that there is in the Deccan a Hindu sect called Kullan which practises circumcision like the Musalmans. The article on Gautama Buddha, though short, is refreshing. Dr. Tagore's story, Postmaster, has been very beautifully translated by Mr. Shah in this issue.

"AHE MUSLIM."

This is a booklet of 32 pages containing several songs and gazhals in Urdu, in Gujerati characters, and published by Mr. Ismail Ahmed, of Kholvad, Surat. The selection of songs is happy, those on "Our Hindustan" "My Country" "Negligence of Indians", "Splendour of God, "an Appeal to Musalmans" being particularly noteworthy. Mr. Ahmed will send a copy of the booklet free of charge to anyone who sends a one-anna stamp to him.

TIBBI JANTARI.

We acknowledge the receipt of an Urdu Jantari from Hakim Abbas Husain, Victoria Street, Lucknow. It contains information which is generally to be found in other almanacs, plus some interesting features of its own.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

India's Mineral Wealth, by J. Coggin Brown, Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay. Rs. 2.

Historical Gleanings, by Bimala Charan Law, Published by Thacker Spink & Co. Calcutta and Simla. Price Rs. 6.

Hungry Stones and other Stories, by Rabindranath Tagore, Published by Macmillan & Co., Bombay.

Stories from Tagore, by Rabindranath Tagore, Published by Macmillan and Co., Bombay, Price Re. 1.

The Post Office, by Rabindranath Tagore, Published by Macmillan & Co., Bombay.

Chitra, by Rabindranath Tagore, published by Macmillan & Co., Bombay.

Creative Unity, by Rabindranath Tagore, published by Macmillan and Co., Bombay.

The Crescent Moon, by Rabindranath Tagore, published by Macmillan and Co., Bombay.

Reminiscences, by Rabindranath Tagore, published by Macmillan & Co., Bombay.

Sadhana, by Rabindranath Tagore, Published by Macmillan & Co., Bombay.

Gardener, by Rabindranath Tagore, published by Macmillan & Co., Bombay.

Gitanjali, by Rabindranath Tagore, Published by MacMillan & Co, Bombay.

The Padroado of Portugal in the Orient—1434-1860, by Jno. Godinho, Burrows Street Bombay, Price Rs. 1/4/--.

The Trichinopoly Rock and Its Temples, by S.K. Devasikhamani, Madras, Price As. 12.

Life of Rao Bahadur Anant Shivajee Desai, (Marathi) by R.K. Samant, Topiwalla's Mansion Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

DOMINION HOME RULE.

BURMA NATIONALISTS APPOINT A COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

A section of the Nationalist Party, which believed in working through legislatures, appointed a committee to draw up a constitution on Dominion Home Rule lines to be presented for consideration to the next conference of the General Council of the Burmese Association. The Constitution will be presented to the Government. A committee was also appointed to investigate the problem of Indian immigration into Burma.

The Conference also decided that Burman members of the Assembly should support the Swarajists except where it be prejudicial to the interests of Burma and the Burmans to do so.

KHADDAR PRODUCTION.

TAMIL NADU P. C. C.'S. INSTRUCTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 21.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resolved at a meeting that the Khadi work of the province be organised making each district self-contained in regard to production and consumption and appointed a board to organise the control and direct the khaddar work in the province.

ART NOTES.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

It is, Mr. William Rothenstein remarks, the artist known for his interest and enthusiasm for Indian art, in the letterpress to the "Examples of Indian Sculpture at the British Museum" published recently by the India Society, a duty to India's civilisation to guard her artistic treasures where they were inspired and perfected. India has been, he maintains, too indifferent to her great inheritance, carelessly allowing its dispersion in the past. Those who have given serious attention to Indian art, its past and present conditions, would feel gratified to obtain, from such an influential representative of the India Society, an unequivocal statement of an overlooked but vital doctrine. That doctrine has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns. It has been frequently and clearly stated here that the devastating drain that has well-nigh exhausted India of its art treasures, the injurious working of the agencies and institutions that are directly responsible for depriving Indian artists and craftsmen of the indispensable facilities and materials which should have been considered as their indisputable birthright could be easily traced to the deep-rooted habit, the unconrolled practice of the mentality, that refuses to study the conditions of art in India or to provide for its artistic requirements. It would have been an unpardonable oversight in any case. It becomes however an incredible anomaly when it is cultivated by those who profess an interest in Indian art. The incredible has, however, happened.

The Obstinate Attitude.

Mr. Rothenstein deserves our gratitude for showing the fact, hitherto tacitly accepted by "authorities," as an anomaly. It should no doubt have been impossible to profess an interest in Indian art without a proper appreciation of the value and importance to India of her artistic treasures. It is, as Mr. Rothenstein aptly points out, a duty to her civilization to guard her treasures where they were inspired and perfected. But Mr. Rothenstein is not right when he says that the "dispersion" of her great inheritance has been carelessly "allowed" by India. India is not wholly to blame. If he studies impartially the career of the Indian Archaeological Survey, if he follows carefully the history of the museums in India, if he can analyse the official data which control the agencies which directly and indirectly influence artistic activities in this country, it will not be difficult for him to realise that India has not "allowed" the dispersion of her great inheritance. It is the viewpoint of the European savant, it is the needs of the European students, not the viewpoint of the needs of Indian scholars, that have been studied and provided for, that have been respected and that guide those offical agencies. The dispersion of the artistic treasures is only a natural and inevitable consquence of that obstinate attitude. It is this attitude that is responsible for the immense wastage involved by the mistaken aims, policy and procedure characteristic of irresponsible state organisations.

Artistic Needs of India.

The Government of India has been in reality spending enormous sums on the reproductions of ancient works. Its misfortune is that "it has had to entertain at very high salaries learned antiquarians and a large and most expensive staff of officers to pervade the past and patrol the night of time in a vague and general way and with vague and general results. The charge was framed by "the Pioneer Mail" over three decades ago. And the charge remains substatially true to this day. The Government of India has been, as the journal pointed out long ago, "made to care" for these vague and general results to "a tune which renders the imputation of parsimony ridiculous." The position and responsibilities of the Survey in India are peculiar and apparent. But its irresponsible strength and immense influence have led its astray. If Mr. Rothenstein can recommend and secure the "good offices" of the Archaeological Survey of India for casts of the masterpieces at Sanchi, Sarnath, Mathura, Elephanta and Ellora for the benefit of the European students he can surely recommend the same services from the Survey for the benefit of the art students in India. Otherwise, his obvious inconsistency will be a proof of the neglect of duty to India's civilisation which he has so boldly expressed. The moral of the Elgin marbles should be obvious to those who are competent to understand the sanctity of art.

Popular Superstitions.

It is instructive to study the insignificant position the educational enthusiast usually assigns, in the overloaded curriculum for the elementary schools to drawing and handicrafts. Despite his obvious zeal for reform he accepts popular superstitions which regard drawing as something unnatural and serviceable only to those who are artists by profession. The "suggestions" outlined by the Board of Education for the consideration of teachers and others concerned in the work of public elementary schools in England recently published, as a revised edition, in London contain the following instructive comments on the subject. It should be borne in mind that drawing is, it states, "just as natural to a child as speaking or writing, and ought to be as carefully treated. "The opinion that a knowledge of drawing is serviceable only to those engaged in some branch of graphic or constructive art is hardly better founded than the opinion that a knowledge of reading and writing is useless to those who follow a manual occupation."

"Much Wrong Teaching."

The aims of the teacher should be, it states, "entirely educational, the dominant aim being that of enabling the scholar to see correctly and to represent accurately any given object." Complete accuracy is indeed naturally impossible in the earlier stages. In fact, "much wrong teaching has been given in the past, and a distaste for drawing has thereby been created, by attempts to force children to express with full accuracy what they were physically unable either to see or depict completely." This aspect of the question should be studied by those who pronounce judgments on the capacities of children as well as by those who actively direct their education.

OUR MISSION

A Banker can render no higher service to his constituents and to the Public than by teaching them thrift for laying by small savings.

Remember that the prosperity of the nation is but the collective thrift of citizens.

To promote this object the CENTRAL BANK has laid before the public its HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

STOP

at the ADVANCE MOTOR Co., New Queen's Road, and compare prices and quality of their AUTO SUPPLIES. Invitation to inspect before purchasing is extended to ALL MOTORISTS and AUTO DEALERS.

THE

Advance Motor Co.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "Automotive.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

Established at Calcutta since 1880. 7, Wellesley Place., Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS

CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1963.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET Posted free on application

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

300,000 Combinations in each Lock.

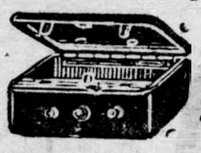
These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

Writs for Price List

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes.

300,000 Combination.



Rs.
9½ ins. long 70
11½ " 90
13½ " 100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah. Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes.

Without Bottom Plate.
9½ ins. long Rs. 60
11½ " " 70
13½ " " 80
Bottom Plate

with 2 Keys Spring Lock Rs. 10 extra.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

DR. ANANDALE'S SPEECH.

BANGALORE, January 18.

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Dr. Anandale as President of the Indian Science Congress:

"It is always well," said, Dr. Anandale, after expressing his regret at the absence of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee who was to preside and his inability to prepare a finished address, "to begin a discourse on any scientific subject, however simply it is to be expressed, by precise definitions.

EVOLUTION CONVERGENT AND DIVERGENT.

Convergent Evolution may, in my opinion, be accepted as having occurred when living organisms not related in general structure (or if related, not of precisely the same origin) manifest similarities either in particular organs, in general facies or in instinct, provided that these similarities are directly correlated with special functions or with a similarity of environment.

Divergent Evolution, on the other hand, may be accepted as having occurred when organisms related in general structure exhibit in the same or a similar environment different modifications in structure or from or instinct, and these modifications are co-related with the same elements in the environment.

As an example of one group of animals resembling another in all circumstances as a result of convergent evolution, I choose a case familiar to all entomologists, that of the ants and the termites. To the ordinary man ants and termites are to be distinguished only by colour. Termites he calls "white ants," because they are pale and soft. But to the entomologist a termite is as different from an ant as either is from a beetle or a butterfly. Their whole structure external and internal, is different, and whereas the ant is hatched as a helpless group and undergoes a complete metamorphosis, the termite is hatched active and not altogether unlike its parents. It is with the resemblances between the two groups, however, and not with the differences that we are here concerned.

EUGENICS AND SOCIALISM DISCOVERED BY ANTS.

The primary fact in these resemblances is the gregarious instinct, and this probably originated in the off-spring of a single pair of animals keeping together as they became mature instead of scatering in search of food. We find this gregarious instinct in wolves and in man, in many birds and fishes and crustaceans; but it is only in the insects (apart from man) that this instinct has reached highest which may be called political and its highest manifestations are to be found in the termites and the ants. These two groups of insects—if you point by the use of language which some would call grossly anthropomorphic—these two groups of insects discovered, long before the evolution of man, the benefits both of eugenics and of socialism, and were able to make use of this discovery because they were not hampered by the vagaries of human personality. They evolved a state of society in which only certain individuals were capable of reproducing their kind while every individual worked for the benefit of the community and not himself, and only performed the particular kind of work for which he was physically and mentally fitted. In both ants and termites the males and females are as a rule quite distinct physically from the workers, while in all termites and in many ants a soldier caste has been evolved distinct again anatomically from both workers and normal males and females. The convergence of the two groups, though perhaps primarily psychological, is thus definitely anatomical as well. You are all familiar with the fact that in both groups large numbers of winged forms are produced periodically, while the majority of individuals of any community are wingless. The winged forms are the males and females, the wingless forms the workers and soldiers.

EVOLUTION—AN ADOPTION TO ENVIRONMENT.

That all instances of these two lines along which evolution has sometimes taken place are not directly due to a common cause is, I think, evident, but there are certain ways in which it does not seem to me possible that they can have come about. The clearest of these to my mind is that of Mendelian inheritance but possibly, I "underrate the ingenuity of the Mendelians." That characters are segregated in certain species and inherited along Mendelian lines in these species has been proved by experiment, but I do not think that the existence of a universal law has been proved. Most of the species selected for experiment have been domesticated animals or plants. Organisms in which characters can be segregated are particularly suitable for domestication, the progress of which throughout the centuries has been due to a conscious or subconscious selection by man of races in which it was possible by selecting the parents to ensure the production of offspring which would have some definite character or characters desirable to him. Whether these characters were of direct utility or merely subserved man's inherent craving for variety and novelty does not affect the question. Undomesticated animals such as snails and grasshoppers which have been proved by experiment to reproduce their kind on Mendelian lines are, in my opinion, merely those which would be suitable for domestication if their domestication were desirable, but there is no need to domesticate snails or grasshoppers. The more deeply we study the instances I have cited, and others like them which might be cited, the more complex does the whole question of evolution become. A simple explanation becomes more and more impossible and environment with its unlimited gradations assumes an ever greater importance. Indeed it seems hardly too much to say that evolution is ultimately no more than the adaptation of organisms to environment."

In winding up his address Dr. Anandale deprecated the tendency among the post-Graduate Indian Students to adopt the guise of sedulous imitators of American or European method and called upon them to work on truly original lines free from tradition and scientific fashion of the moment.

CATTLE BREEDING.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND UTILITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, January 19.

The paper on Cattle Breeding, read by Mr. W. Smith, in the Section of Agriculture, Science Congress is of considerable interest, dealing as it does with one of the main factors of agriculture, and touching such a problem as increased and pure supply of milk which has become a pressing need of the town dwellers of India. The following is a summary of the interesting paper:—

After dwelling briefly on the apathy of the British Government as well as the Indian States towards the preservation, rearing and breeding of cattle in the past, Mr. Smith said that with the establishment of the Agricultural Department, the importance and the economic aspect of the cattle breeding have been forced home in the minds both of the Government and the public. Continuing he said that, notwithstanding all the cry they heard about the development and protection of Industry in India the country was overwhelmingly an agricultural country and the greatest hold for the economic development and advancement of India lay in its agriculture. Something like 80 per cent of the people were directly engaged in agricultural operations and no matter how the Government might nurse or protect Indian Industries, or how much the press might shout about industrial development India could not permanently increase her wealth and standard of living unless and until she developed her agricultural resources and improved her agricultural practice. He thought it could be safely said that up to a very recent date no Government in India had really tackled the question of the improvement of its cattle on a scale in any degree commensurate with the importance of the question. India as a country where by reason of the smallness of its agricultural holdings and othe, factors, the cultivation of soil, the harvesting of its crops, and the first stage of the transport of its produce must be done by the bullock Horses, mules, mechanical tractors or donkeys were all unsuitable for one reason or other and the whole country is cultivated and would continue to be cultivated by the bullock. Outside of man himself the plough bullock was the most universal, the most useful and the most hardly used animal in India. Although the male of the bovine species was called upon to do the whole of the cultivating work of India, the female was seldom or never seen the plough or the cart. She existed for the purpose of providing milk for her owner and for producing and for a time feeding the young male draught bullock. India was a vegetarian country the great mass of its people did not eat meat, and for various reasons and in various localities they prefered to eat different classes of food, but right through the country the people of India desired milk and the milk products as part of their dietary so that from two different points of view the cattle problem in this country was the most universal of all agricultural problems. The cattle problem was thus absolutely universal, it touched the well-being of every class of person in the country. It was more universal than any one crop. In fact it was as universal as the growing of all crops, and it vitally affected the growing of every crop the nation produced.

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF CATTLE BREEDING.

Proceeding he said that economically then it must be granted that this problem was universal but the economic effect of improved cattle efficiency was not only universal it was so far reaching in its effects that it would be quite impossible to calculate what an increase of even 5 per cent of Indian cattle efficiency meant. It meant better crops, heavier crops and more crops and an increased supply of milk. The improvement in the health, strength physique and consequent efficiency, bodily and mentally of our people alone which such an increase of available food would give would represent untold wealth. Speaking about the quality of Indian cattle he said that there was room for great improvement in the efficiency of the work bullock, and still greater need for increased efficiency in milk production, but the development must take place along dual purpose lines. It was not enough to develop one side of the qualities of the bovine race and neglect the other. India was at present paying a heavy price for that blunder. It could be proved conclusively that any particular type of work bullock required for any particular district or class of work could and should be the progeny of a profitable milk producing cow. It was therefore economically unsound to develop the cattle of the country with a view to working qualities only or with a view to milk producing qualities only. Neither animal could be profitable in India where beef was unsaleable and the slaughter of cattle was to a large extent banned. Thus it would be seen that the price the province had to pay for breeding its cattle on unsound economic lines was a colossal loss.

The ordinary breeder was illiterate and in spite of his boasted inherited knowledge acquired through the centuries he possessed little knowledge of the principles of breeding by selection, and less knowledge as to modern methods of the growing and conservation of fodders, for cattle feeding The consequence was that breeding was largely a matter of chance because the roaming cattle breeder was always short of money and the roaming cattle dealers who looked him up when it suited them to have a keen eye for the best in the herd, and the really efficient sires, the best males in the herd changed hands on those occasions and were marched off by the dealer to an urban area with the result that the male weeds that were left to act as the sires of the next generation. Under the circumstances the herds year by year produced a larger percentage of absolutely useless animals, who die without producing any wealth whatever, but the price of their hide and bones. Herds of this class were common in India especially in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Central India States and the more jungly parts of the country. They were good for nothing but they were far worse than that. They propagated their evil species, they consumed the food which should go to their betters, and they kept their owners in poverty.

BAD SELECTION—AN ECONOMIC EVIL.

There were in India some 140 million cows, bulls and bullocks of all ages and sizes, and he said that might be taken as a safe estimate to say that at least 14 million of these come under the above rescribed class. The average life of such a class of cattle was 6 years; in order to keep these 14 million animals merely alive for that length of time they must have consumed fodder of the value of Rs. 90. All that the country got in return for their upkeep was the value of the hide and bones worth Rs. 10, so that the nett economic loss on about 2 million animals of such a class which dies yearly was Rs. 186 million per annum, and this figure only represents a fraction of the real loss. What about the loss of time and effort of those who looked after them, the loss to the working and milking cattle of the land he asked. This was an economic evil requiring immediate attention. India has far too many cattle of this class and, too few efficient animals. There was plenty of fodder and facilites for fodder growing in the land if its conservation was properly tackled, and the country was only called upon to feed the cattle which were profitable and of real use.

Concluding he said that it was the duty of those responsible for the Agriculture and economic condition of the country to see that the inefficient and unsuitable animals is not permitted to be born. This could only be done by organisation and education, but the economic aspect of this cattle problem was so vital, so pressing, and offered a field so promising and withal so difficult, that he appealed to all interested in the agricultural progress of India to give to the problem that attention and recognition which it merited and which it certainly had not had in the past.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly report, dated London, 2nd January, 1924, state:—

Owing to the incidence of the Christmas holidays on the usual day of issuing this weekly letter, it is now a fortnight since we last addressed you.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 26th ultimo amounted to £126,198,660 as compared with £126,197,455 on the previous Wednesday.

India and the Continent took a fair proportion of the moderate supplies of gold which came on offer during the last fortnight.

During the year 1923, gold totalling 364,575 fine ounces has been shipped from Durban direct to India.

Gold valued at Dollars 6,685,000 has arrived in New York from London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for November 1923, amounted to 54,937 ounces, as compared with 52,019 ounces for October, 1923, and 53,255 ounces for November, 1922.

Rumours of gold discoveries in the Tanganyika Territory have been rife; and numerous prospecting applications have been made for the district bordering the south-eastern shores of the Lake, among the Livingstone Mountains. The gold found so far is only alluvial, but some take the sanguine view that its presence indicates a reef higher up. For some time gold has been known to exist in the neighbourhood, and claims showing the presence of the metal are situated in the districts Mwanza and Musoma and a mine has actually been worked near Ikoma.

We append figures in lakhs of rupees showing Indian Trade (Private Account) during the month of November last:—

Merchandise:—2763 exports; 2109 imports; 654 net exports.

Gold:—¼ exports; 144 imports; 143¾ net imports.

Silver:—41 exports; 269¼ imports; 228¼ net imports.

Total net exports:—282.

SILVER.

The market has been unusually quiet even for the period of the year and there has been an indisposition to avoid opening fresh commitments. The amount of bear contracts falling due has not been large, but prices have been somewhat sensitive owing to the smallness of the market. The tendency has been inclined to be harder owing to the firmness of the dollar exchange.

Advice from New York states that the amount of silver undelivered against Pittman Act purchases was 1,790,531 ounces at the close of business on the 11th ultimo.

During the month of November, 1923, 6,998,422 ounces of silver shipped to China from San Francisco.

The accidental fashion in which the rich deposits of silver were discovered in the Cobalt district of Ontario—namely by the cutting of a railway embankment—has rendered it conceivable that the almost interminable forests of Canada conceal other surprise in store of a like character. Hence the statement of the Canadian Premier (cabled by the "Times" correspondent on the 29th ultimo from Toronto) that Ontario was on the eve of the greatest revelation of mineral wealth it had ever known, and that there would be a second Cobalt (silver) and a second Porcupine (gold), is of momentous interest. For the idea at once occurs that if a second of each is found why should discoveries stop at that? It is remarkable that of the great mountainous districts which range across America from the Arctic to the Pacific, gold and silver should be found so plenteously at the extremities, that is to say, in Mexico and Canada.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation:—18220 Dec. 7; 17943 Dec. 15; 18042 Dec. 22.

Silver coin and bullion in India:—9340 Dec. 7; 9063 Dec. 15; 8762 Dec. 22.

Silver coin and bullion out of India:—Nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India:—2232 Dec. 7; 2232 Dec. 15; 2232 Dec. 22.

Gold coin and bullion out of India:—Nil.

Securities (Indian Government):—5748 Dec. 7; 5748 Dec. 15; 5748 Dec. 22.

Securities (British Government):—900 Dec. 7; 900 Dec. 16; 900 Dec. 22.

Bills of Exchange:—400 Dec. 22.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending the 22nd ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo consisting of about 21,200,000 ounces in sycee, and 31,500,000 dollars (no holding of bars reported on this date), as compared with 21,100,000 ounces in sycee, 29,000,000 dollars and 1,130 silver bars on the 15th ultimo.

Statistics for the month of December are appended:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Highest price 33.11/16d. cash delivery; 33.0d. two months' delivery.

Lowest price 33.0d. cash delivery; 32.9/16d. two months' delivery.

Average price 33.375d. cash delivery; 32.773d. two months' delivery.

Bar Gold per oz. fine.

Highest price 95s. 4d.
Lowest price 94s. 0d.
Average price 94s. 7.4d.
Quotations:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Dec. 20:—33.1/16d. cash; 32.9/16d. 2 months.
Dec. 21:—33.3/8d. cash; 32.6/8d. 2 months.
Dec. 22:—33.1/2d. cash; 32.3/4d. 2 months.
Dec. 24:—33.9/16d. cash; 32.7/8d. 2 months.
Average (for above four days):—33.375d. cash; 32.763d. 2 months.
Dec. 27:—33.9/16d. cash; 32.7/8d. 2 months.
Dec. 28:—33.5/8d. cash; 32.15/16d. 2 months.
Dec. 29:—33.9/16d. cash; 32.7/8d. 2 months.
Dec. 31:—33.7/16d. cash; 32.13/16d. 2 months.
Jan. 1:—33.1/2d. cash; 32.13/16d. 2 months.
Jan. 2:—33.11/16d. cash; 32.15/16d. 2 months.
Average (for week):—33.562d. cash; 32.875d. 2 months

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Dec. 20:—94s. 6d.
Dec. 21:—94s. 7d.
Dec. 22:—Nil.
Dec. 24:—95s. 1d.
Average (for above three days):—94s. 8.6d.
Dec. 27:—95s. 1d.
Dec. 28:—94s. 10d.
Dec. 29:—Nil.
Dec. 31:—95s. 4d
Jan 1:—95s. 8d.
Jan. 2:—95s. 10d.
Average (for week):—95s. 4.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 5/16d. and 1/4d. above those fixed on the date of our last letter.

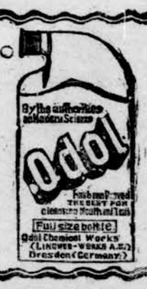
We take this opportunity of wishing you a very prosperous New Year.

MR. PATEL AND TRAM FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I cannot help smiling at Mr. V. J. Patel's claim that the National Congress Party in the Corporation saved the citizens from increased tram fares. In the past the Corporation,even when influential shareholders like Sir Sassoon David and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola were on the Corporation, refused increase of the one-anna fare reserved under the Deed of Concession to the Tramway Company. There is no reason for Non-Co-operators to assume that the defunct Corporation (if, I may use the expression) would not have refused it a second time. The question came came up for discussion, but before decision was reached it was adjourned, and this adjournment was not the work of Non-Cooperators for they were in a hopeless minority of 12 only or even less. I felt fairly confident in the old Corporation that the case against change in the fares would have come victorious from the discussion. Any one who impartially reads my minute of dissent cannot come to any other conclusion But what did the Non-Cooperators do in the new Corporation? The Committee reported that instead of the fares being revised and raised, the rates of electric supply be revised and raised so as to produce an equivalent income. Mr. Nariman actually wrote in his minute that this should be done in view of the changed attitude of the Tramway Company in abandoning their demand for increased fares. I suppose the Company does not care a sou how they get the money they want so long as they get it. It is a matter of indifference to them whether Peter pays or Paul pays. The shifting of the burden would make Peter pay directly; but Peter would mean consumers of whom 90 per. cent. are small shop-keepers who would transfer it to consumers of all kinds of food et cetera. This ultimately would impose a large part of the burden upon persons who constitute the poorest class in Bombay and who cannot afford the luxury of travelling upon tram cars. The recommendation has been referred back to the Committee for further consideration upon the amendment moved by me. The struggle is not yet over; but I trust the Corporation will not sanction such an unscrupulous levy. I say it is "unscrupulous" because the Tramway Company never ventured to ask for increase in the rates of electric supply till their demand for raising the fares received its sanction. I wonder if any one suggested this by way of compensation. Do business principles justify raising rates for electric supply when it is a patent fact that more than 60 per cent of the profits is derived from this source? However, my present object is to challenge Mr. Patel's claim to the palm of victory for his Party which is still in a minority and can achieve nothing without the votes of Councillors who decline to join the Party that insists upon Councillors being Congressmen, and demands that a member should vote on party lines even against his conviction and judgment upon disciplinary principles forgetting that the Councillors are bound in law and in honour to vote according to their conscience and conviction in matters of public trust. I have never come across anything more unmoral, if not immoral, laid down as a rule of conduct for honest and honourable men.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.



ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE

Odol

THE WORLD DENTIFRICE

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

Electric Pocket Lamp

Complete with Battery and Bulb.

Rs 1-8, 2, 2-8 and 3.

Special Price for Merchants

ALL-INDIA IMPORT Co.

Post Box No. 564, BOMBAY.

The Robbialac Ford Painting Outfit.

Free Booklet—

How to paint Your Ford Car

Simplicity is the keynote of amateur painting with the Robbialac Ford Painting Outfit. Everywhere owners of Ford and other small cars are discovering how simple and enjoyable it is to renovate their vehicles with the aid of this special outfit. They are astonished to find how smoothly the material flows, how easily and evenly a small quantity spreads over a large surface, and produces a beautiful durable finish on the wings and wheels that is proof against petrol, oil, grease and mud.

It contains everything necessary for the amateur to carry out the work, from the repainting of the under-carriage in Anti-corrosive Black, to the finishing of the body, in the world-famous Robbialac Enamel, and can be obtained in Ford Blue and a wide range of popular colours.

If you wish to renovate your car, fill in the coupon to-day, for a free copy of the Robbialac Booklet "Instructions for Amateurs to Renovate a Ford Car." It is full of practical hints and explains how anyone can carry out the work and produce a perfect finish, quite equal to good coach painting both in appearance and durability.

COUPON C 1

To—

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LIMITED,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

Please send me a free copy of the Robbialac Booklet "Instructions for Amateurs to Renovate a Ford Car."

Name .....

Address .....

Instruction Leaflets on how to Renovate a Cycle, Motor-Cycle or Side Car will be sent free on application.

ROBBIALAC

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL MOTOR DEALERS.

GROSSMITH'S

PHŪL-NĀNĀ Regd.

The Fascinating Indian

PERFUME

An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.

ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phūl-Nānā.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2015
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

"Fancy, my watch is going perfectly after that strenuous game"

"Pardon me, Madam, may I look? Ah! I see you are wise and wear a WEST END Watch. Very dainty and attractive but the makers know too much to sacrifice everything to appearance. Reliability and strength are built into every WEST END Watch

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

New Illustrated Catalogue sent to any Address GRATIS

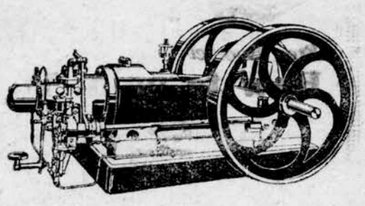
Dainty Miniature Watches in 18-ct Gold.

MINIATURE "K" .. Rs. 130.
MINIATURE "B" .. .. 140.

Warranted Time-keepers.

MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.



CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD.
LONDON.

AUTOMOBILE TOOLS

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
New Queens Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 12475 | Proprietors RANE Ltd. | Telegram Autoworks

That
Can't-Be-Bothered
Feeling

is generally a symptom of internal disorder such as constipation and sluggish liver. It indicates the presence of impurities in the system causing a loss of energy and a lowering of vitality. It will disappear with the removal of those impurities and, therefore, your best plan is to take some medicine that can be relied upon to stimulate, cleanse and tone up the organs affected. Beecham's Pills are widely recommended for this purpose. They can be relied upon to restore the digestive system to a state of healthy activity and thus rid you of that "can't-be-bothered" feeling which springs from debility. Experience has proved that there is no more simple and effective means of combating out-of-sorts conditions than by taking a few doses of that reliable medicine—

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As.8, As.12, & Rs.2 each.

Selecting a leaf in Virginia worthy of Bears' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES

Bears'
HONEYDEW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
The pick of the bunch!

THOMAS BEAR & SONS LTD. LONDON

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
(A purely Indian Life Office.)

BONUS
1¼ % Per annum on the sum assured or Rs. 75/- Per 1000 for 5 Years.

RESULT OF THE THIRD VALUATION

UNIQUE Position
SURPLUS—5¼ Lacs.

Nothing better yet achieved by any other Indian Insurance Office.

This is the time to make Money INSURANTS—Come and get your bonus.
AGENTS—Avail yourselves of our liberal terms.

For particulars Apply to:—
[illegible] Ltd.
General Secretary,
Head Office
6A Corporation St., CALCUTTA
OR
to —
Messrs. Jardine Fleteh.
94, Meadows Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

SANTAL MIDY

ALL SORTS of SYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.